

Paper Money

BIMONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE

Society of Paper Money Collectors

Vol. XV No. 3

Whole No. 63

May/June 1976



In this special Bicentennial Americana issue, M. O. Warns surveys the syn-
graphics of the 1876 Centennial and J. R. Lasser reports on members of the
Continental Congress who signed Continental currency.

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SPMC Bicentennial Feature

Members of the Continental Congress Who Signed Continental Currency

By JOSEPH R. LASSER

PART of the charisma of collecting Continental and Colonial currency stems from their written signatures. Autographs of some signers of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and other major American documents are found on the bills, plus governors, generals, merchants, ministers, farmers, and of course, many Tories. An extraordinarily wide range of personalities affixed their names to these "bits of history."

It was, however, not until the publication of *Early Paper Money of America* by Eric P. Newman in 1967 that a truly comprehensive view became available of the scope of the signatures encompassed by paper money of the colonial period, thereby making possible meaningful efforts to identify the host of signers.

Not surprisingly, there are instances where the numismatic fraternity has erred in identifying the signers of bills and, by repetition, the inaccuracies have become accepted as fact. Some errors stem from the long-honored custom of passing both a given name and a surname from one generation to another. Most often names are passed from father to son, leading to the use of senior (Sr.) and junior (Jr.), but if a son drops the identification "Jr." upon the death of his father, an accurate attribution can become a problem for a researcher two hundred years later. The possibility of confusion becomes more pronounced if neither father nor son has used the suffix "Sr." or "Jr.," and a more exotic twist is added when identical names are carried by an uncle and nephew or two cousins.

On occasion, a name may skip one or more generations, with a child being named in honor of an ancestor. The inventor, Thomas Edison, bore the name of an ancestral uncle, a minor functionary on the staff of the Continental Congress. By plea and petition, the first Thomas Edison secured the freedom of his imprisoned aged Tory uncle, so that he could end his days in peace, and a later generation of Edisons acknowledged its gratitude.

Some identification puzzles do not stem from family genealogies. Common surnames such as Smith, the use of amanuenses to sign minor documents, signatures employing only initials rather than full given names, and archaic and illegible handwriting are some of the additional obstacles.

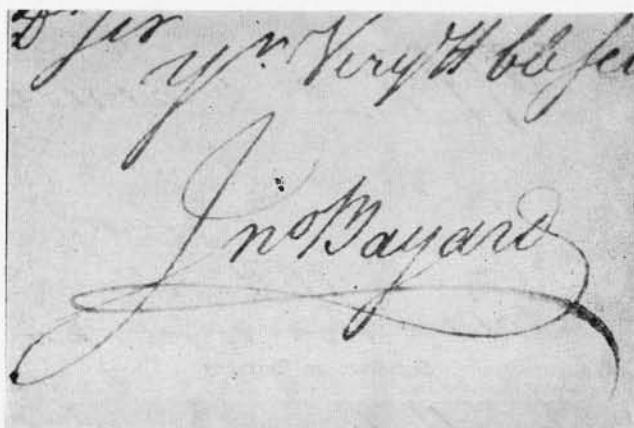
In microcosm, the Continental Currency series illustrates the difficulties encountered in numismatic signature identification. The "names" of 12 members of the Continental Congress are found on Continental Currency.

However, review of authenticated signatures on documents reveals that only nine Delegates actually signed bills. Other uncertainties also are evident. Six signers, or purported signers, have the same given name and surname of other men of the Revolutionary period and a seventh requires the identification of "Senior" or "Junior." By comparing signatures on documents with those on Continental Currency, it has been possible to come to the following conclusions:

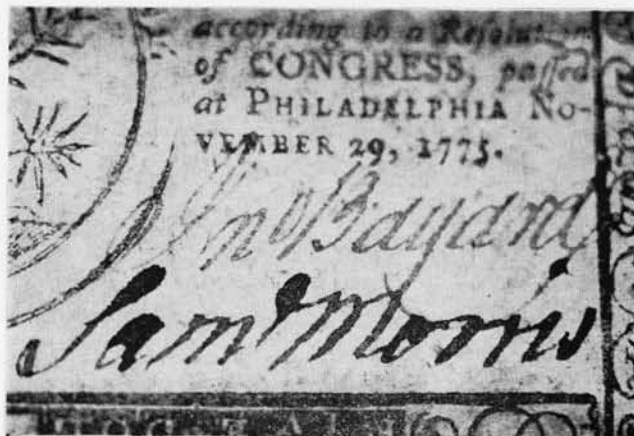
Continental Currency Signers Who Were Members of the Continental Congress

JOHN BAYARD

Signature on Document



Signature on Currency



C.C. ISSUES SIGNED: 5/10/1775, 11/29/75

DOCUMENT SIGNATURE SOURCE: a 7/6/73 letter to Pastor David McCleure

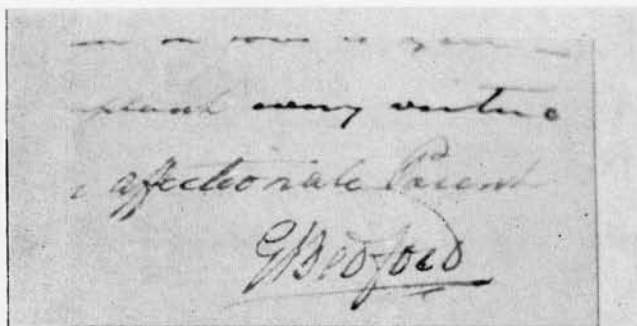
REASONS FOR MISIDENTIFICATION: Although it was early in our national history, the Bayard family was widely dispersed by the time of the American Revolution. The first members of the family came to the Colonies with Peter Stuyvestant, who had married Judith Bayard. A century later, there were Bayards in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and New York.

John Bayard was born in Bohemia Manor, Maryland, and as a youth settled in Philadelphia. He apparently was a cousin of the Lieutenant-Colonel John Bayard, a Tory New Yorker who joined the British Army. He also was an uncle of James Ashton Bayard, who became a Representative and Senator from Delaware, and great-uncle of James Ashton Bayard, Jr., who also became a Senator from Delaware in 1851.

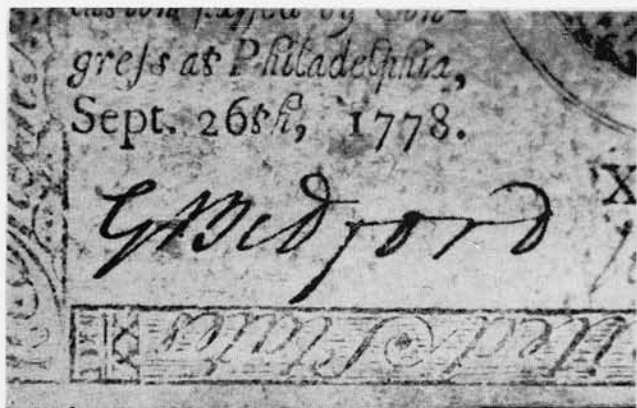
BIOGRAPHY: (8/11/1738 to 1/7/1807) A member of the Continental Congress 1785-87, John Bayard was a leading merchant of the city of Philadelphia. Early in the Revolution, he joined the Sons of Liberty, and was a member of the Pennsylvania General Assembly 1776-1779 and 1784, serving several terms as Speaker. During the Revolutionary War, Bayard was Colonel of the Second Regiment of Philadelphia Volunteers, participating in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Princeton. He moved to New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1788, and became Mayor of that city in 1790; a few years later he was appointed to his final public office, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County.

GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.

Signature on Document



Signature on Currency



C.C. ISSUES SIGNED: 9/26/1778

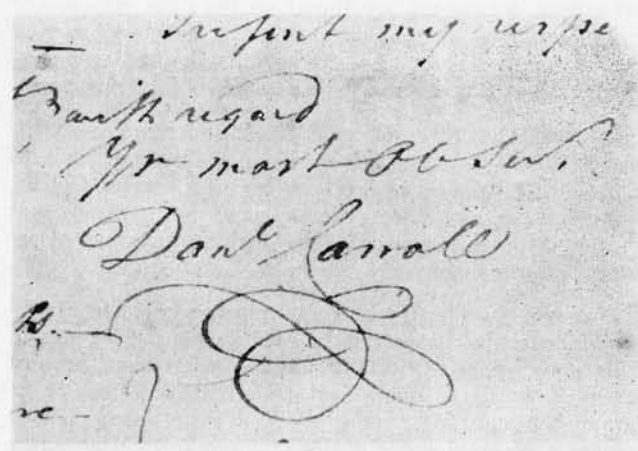
DOCUMENT SIGNATURE SOURCE: a letter 12/17/1804 to his daughter Henrietta.

REASONS FOR MISIDENTIFICATION: Gunning Bedford, Senior, was a cousin of Gunning Bedford, Junior. Bedford, Sr., also was prominent in our early history, as a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1786 and 1787, and Governor of Delaware in 1796.

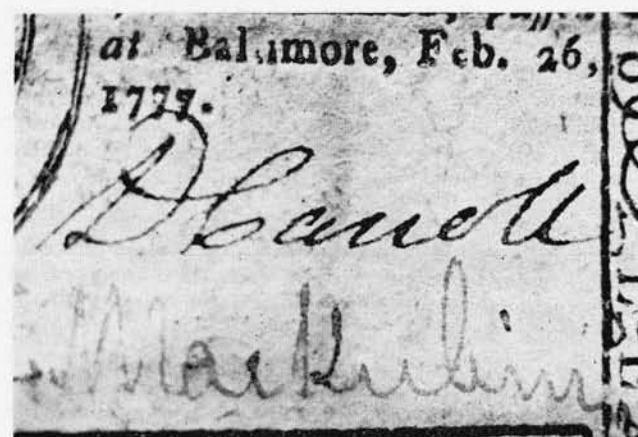
BIOGRAPHY: (1747-3/30/1812) Member of Continental Congress 1783-1785. A Philadelphian, Gunning Bedford, Jr., graduated from Princeton College in 1771, and shortly thereafter commenced legal practice in Dover, Delaware. During the War, for a short time he was an aide-de-camp to George Washington. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1783, and was a delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention in 1787, signing the resulting document. A Presidential Elector in 1789, and again in 1793, he ultimately became the United States Judge for the District of Delaware on 9/26/89, a post which he held until his death.

DANIEL CARROLL

Signature on Document



Signature on Currency



C.C. ISSUES SIGNED: 2/17/1776 fractionals, 11/2/76, 2/26/77

DOCUMENT SIGNATURE SOURCE: letter 12/2/77 relating to war and ship movements.

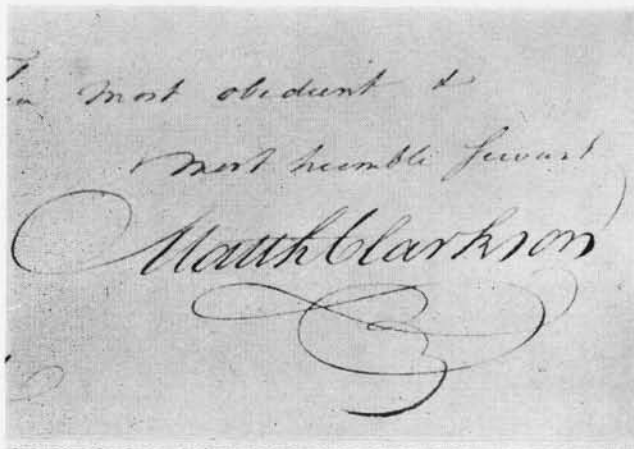
REASONS FOR MISIDENTIFICATION: A Marylander, Daniel Carroll had several cousins, including Charles "Barrister" Carroll, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The latter was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

BIOGRAPHY: (7/22/1730-5/7/1796) Member of the continental Congress 1780-84, Daniel Carroll also was a

signer of both the Articles of Confederation in 1781, and the Constitution in 1787. Appointed a member of the Commission to establish the District of Columbia and the Federal City by President Washington in 1791, he not only gave his time and talents to the task, but also arranged to permit a portion of his farm to become part of the site of the present city of Washington, D.C.

MATTHEW CLARKSON

Signature on Document



Signature on Currency



C.C. ISSUES SIGNED: 11/29/75, 2/17/76, 5/9/76

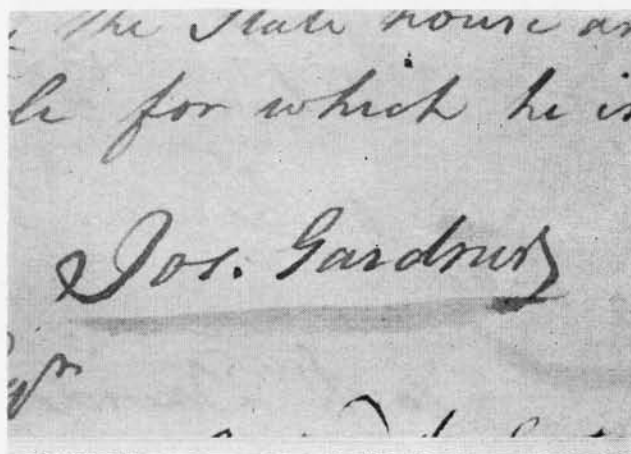
DOCUMENT SIGNATURE SOURCE: in a letter 2/8/-1787, Clarkson, as Commissioner of the Pennsylvania Lottery, asks the legislature when he can proceed with the drawing.

REASONS FOR MISIDENTIFICATION: Another Matthew Clarkson, a New Yorker, became President of the Bank of New York in 1804. Signatures of the two men are somewhat similar. Matthew Clarkson, the Philadelphian, however, died in 1800, eliminating the possibility that the two men are the same, even though, clearly, they were related. Both of the Matthew Clarksons who lived during the late 18th century quite probably were descendants of the Matthew Clarkson who was Secretary of the Province of New York 1695-1708.

BIOGRAPHY: (4/17/33-10/5/1800) Elected to the Continental Congress in 1785, Mr. Clarkson did not accompany the other Pennsylvania delegates to New York, and does not seem to have served in the Congress, although he accepted the responsibility of acting as a member of the Philadelphia Board of Aldermen in 1789, and Mayor of Philadelphia from 1792 to 1796.

JOSEPH GARDNER

Signature on Document



Signature on Currency



C.C. ISSUES SIGNED: 9/26/78, 1/14/79

DOCUMENT SIGNATURE SOURCE: a letter dated 5/29/1781, asking David Rittenhouse to pay Thomas Nevill £200 for the repair of the Pennsylvania Statehouse.

BIOGRAPHY: (1752-1794) Member of the Continental Congress in 1784 and 1785, Mr. Gardner was educated as a physician, but during the Revolution raised a company of volunteers in 1776, and commanded the Fourth Battalion of Militia from Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council of the State in 1789, and, following his term as a member of the Continental Congress, he returned to medicine in Philadelphia 1785-1792, thereafter moving to Elkton, Maryland, and continuing his medical practice until his death.

SAMUEL MEREDITH

C.C. ISSUES SIGNED: 5/10/75

DOCUMENT SIGNATURE SOURCE: a letter 4/12/91, in which Mr. Meredith asks the Court to achieve a settlement on a suit on land that he and his partners have purchased.

BIOGRAPHY: (1741-2/10/1817) Member of Continental Congress in 1787 and 1788, Meredith had an extensive career as a military and civil servant in the early history of the United States. Initially a merchant, Samuel

Jonathan B. Smith

Signature on Document

Signature on Currency

Meredith served in the Revolutionary War, successively as Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and finally Brigadier General, winning the last appointment for "gallant service in the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown." He was twice a member of the Pennsylvania Colonial Assembly, a surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, and the first United States Treasurer, serving from 9/11/1789 until 12/1/1801, following which he retired to his home in Wayne County, Pennsylvania.

JONATHAN B. SMITH

C.C. ISSUES SIGNED: 5/10/75, 11/29/75, 2/17/76, 5/9/76, 7/22/76

DOCUMENT SIGNATURE SOURCE: a letter 12/19/1777 to another military man; Mr. Smith tells of the arrival of arms from France, including 48 cannon, 19 mortars, etc.

BIOGRAPHY: (2/21/1742-6/16/1812) Delegate to the Continental Congress in 1777 and 1778, Mr. Smith was part of the Philadelphia gentry. He enjoyed an English education, was graduated from Princeton College in 1760, and married Suzannah Bayard—thereafter adopting Bayard as his middle name. In addition to being a delegate to the Continental Congress, his public service consisted of the secretaryship of the Philadelphia Committee of Safety in 1775-77, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1778, Philadelphia alderman 1792-94, and Auditor-General of Pennsylvania in 1794. He also was a significant figure in the field of education. One of the founders of the University of the State of Pennsylvania in 1779, Meredith served as trustee of the successor University of Pennsylvania following its formation in 1791 until his death in 1812.

Samuel Meredith

Signature on Document

Signature on Currency

JOHN WILLIAMS

C.C. ISSUES SIGNED: 2/17/76, 9/26/78, 1/14/79

DOCUMENT SIGNATURE SOURCE: a letter, 12/3/75, from Boonsborough, to Joseph Martin, asking Governor Martin to approve to Colonel Hart's use of the Valley of Boonsborough for food.

REASONS FOR MISIDENTIFICATION: John Williams, a North Carolinian, was a member of the Continental

Congress, but Jonathan Williams, a nephew of Benjamin Franklin, conceivably also could have been a signer of Continental Currency. Jonathan Williams, however, went to France as secretary to Benjamin Franklin in 1770 and did not return to the United States until 1785.

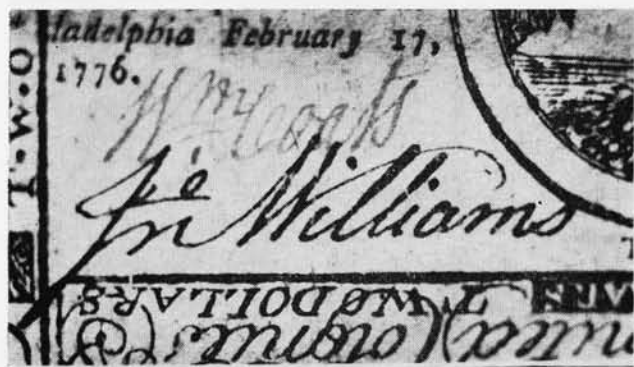
BIOGRAPHY: (3/14/1731-10/10/1799) Member of the Continental Congress 1778 and 1779, John Williams was born in Hanover County, Virginia, and at the age of 14 moved to Granville County, North Carolina with his parents. He was an attorney, one of the founders of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and a delegate to the Provincial Congress of North Carolina in 1775. Mr. Williams was a member of the State House of Commons in 1777 and 1778, and served as its Speaker. Following his service in the Continental Congress, he became Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina from 1779 until his death in the fall of 1799.

John Williams

Signature on Document

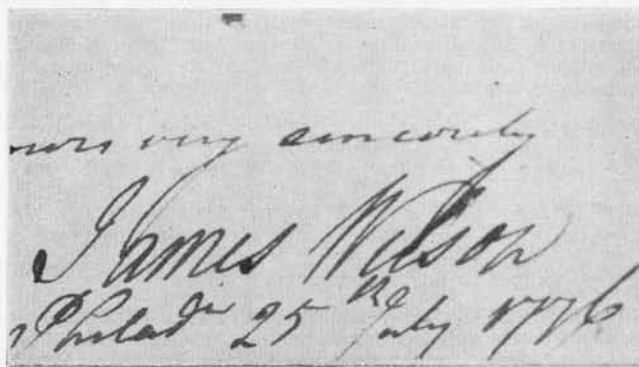


Signature on Currency



JAMES WILSON

Signature on Document



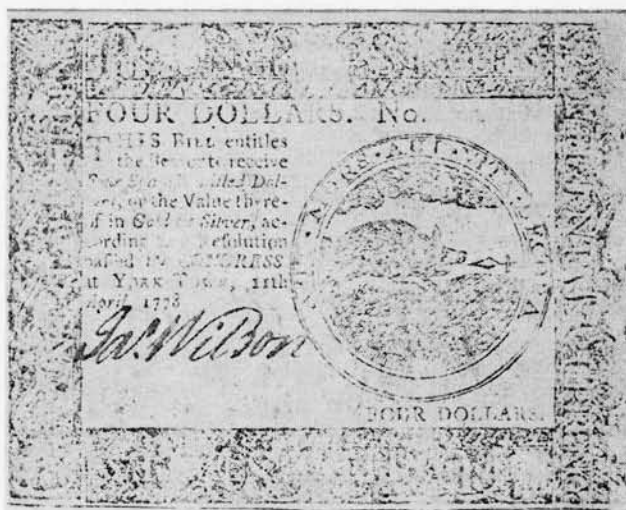
C.C. ISSUES SIGNED: 4/11/78, 1/14/79

DOCUMENT SIGNATURE SOURCE: a letter 7/25/76, asking Congress to compensate Major Butler for his services in the Indian Department.

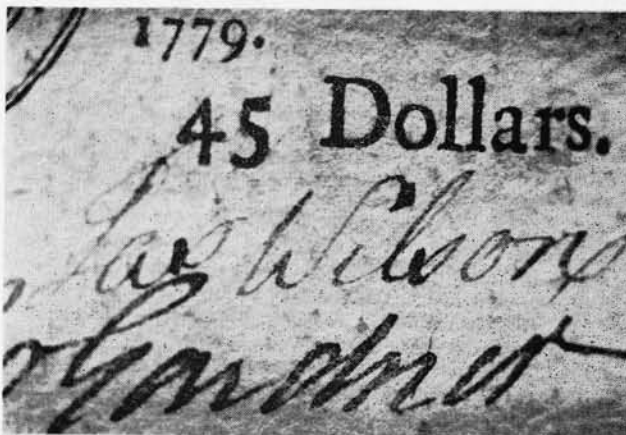
REASONS FOR MISIDENTIFICATION: The signature of James Wilson has caused the greatest controversy among all of the autographs in the Continental Currency series. The Wilson signature not only is rare, but it is of special interest because he is the only signer of both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution who also signed Continental Currency.

James Wilson

Signature on Currency



Amanuensis C.C.



Joseph Wilson C.C.



The genuine James Wilson signatures on documents or currency have two very prominent characteristics. The letter "J" in James is written in a manner that closely approximates a script capital letter "I"; the top of the letter "J" is rounded; it does not come to a sharp peak, and the lower loop is almost nonexistent. The "W" in Wilson is angular, and the two downstrokes employed in

creating the base of the letter "W" come to sharp points; in addition, the final upstroke used to complete the letter "W" often is very long and swings over the "s" in Wilson.

A final, but not necessarily conclusive characteristic, is that Mr. Wilson either signed his full name, James, or used the abbreviation, "Jas.", on all the Continental Currency bills that the author has seen. It may be that James Wilson bills exist which carry only the initial "J", but none has come to the author's attention.

Some 1/14/1779 Continental Currency has been signed by a Jas. Wilson, but, barring a better explanation, it appears that the prominent James Wilson permitted an amanuensis to sign some Continental Currency. The handwriting on the amanuensis bills is much more rounded and far less angular than any genuine signature.

The signature "J. Wilson" also appears on 4/11/78 and 9/26/78 Continental Currency emissions. These bills were signed by Joseph Wilson, who was appointed by the Continental Congress on 8/14/78. The "J. Wilson" (Joseph Wilson) signatures are distinctive in that the top of the letter "J" comes to a peak, and the lower loop of the "J" is consistently quite large, and very often the two letters, "J" and "W", are formed without lifting the pen, thereby clearly distinguishing this signature from that of James Wilson.

BIOGRAPHY: (9/14/1742-8/28/98) Member of the Continental Congress 1775-1776, 1782-1783, and 1785-87, James Wilson emigrated to the United States from Scotland in 1765, initially living in New York City. In 1766, he moved to Philadelphia, where he became a tutor at the College of Philadelphia. Following the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1767. Active in pre-Revolutionary movements, Mr. Wilson was elected Colonel of the Fourth Battalion of Associators in 1775, and became Advocate-General for France in America, guiding that country's earliest legal relationships with the United Colonies. He also was a Brigadier-General of the State Militia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a delegate to the convention which devised the Federal Constitution. In addition, Wilson was responsible for outlining the first financial system of the United States in 1780, and was Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1789 to 1798. An extraordinarily capable attorney, he also enjoyed the distinction of becoming the first professor of law in the University of Pennsylvania in 1791.

Continental Currency Signers Who Were Improperly Identified as Members

JOHN HOWARD

C.C. ISSUES SIGNED: 2/17/76, 5/9/76, 7/22/76, 4/11/78

DOCUMENT SIGNATURE SOURCE: a social letter 4/22/85 to General Gates.

REASONS FOR MISIDENTIFICATION: General John Eager Howard, a Marylander, was a distinguished soldier and civil servant, participating in the battles of Brandywine, White Plains, Germantown, etc. He also was the Governor of Maryland from 1789 until 1792, and a U.S. Senator, 1796-1803.

The signature comparison illustrated here clearly shows that the John Howard who signed Continental Currency was not General John Eager Howard. The distinguishing features of the autograph of the Continental Currency signer are the boxlike loops employed to start both the letters "J" and "H", and an additional, very distinctive characteristic is that the final "d" of Howard always has the upper loop ending in an horizontal flourish rather than descending vertically. The Continental Currency signer John Howard at times affixed his signature as "J.

John Howard

Signature on Document

Signature on Currency

Howard," and in a number of instances his signature appears to be much more vertical than the example illustrated, but all of the "J. Howard" or "John Howard" signatures are variations written by the same man at different times.

J. KEAN

C.C. ISSUES SIGNED: 5/20/77

DOCUMENT SIGNATURE SOURCE: a request 3/29/1787, in which Mr. Kean, in his role as Commissioner of the Treasury of the State of South Carolina, asks Mr. Peter Bocquet to pay Alexander Chisholm.

REASONS FOR MISIDENTIFICATION: John Kean, a South Carolinian, was a member of the Continental Congress in 1785-87, and was appointed by President Washington to become Cashier of the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia. He remained at the Bank from the date of its organization until his death on 5/4/1795.

The two illustrated signatures show very clear distinctions. John Kean, the Cashier, formed the first letter of his surname in a very conventional way. Although elaborate, the left side of the letter "K" was formed by two flourishes and a downstroke, and the right side of the letter "K" was formed with a single stroke descending downward, looping, and then continuing downward to complete the letter. By contrast, J. Kean (and we do not know his first name) formed the "J" and all of the left side plus the top of the right side of the letter "K" with a single stroke of the pen. He completed the

J. Kean

Signature on Document

Signature on Currency

letter "K" by placing his pen at the center of the preceding upstroke and swinging downward to complete the right lower leg of the "K"; then he simply continued the remainder of his signature without lifting his pen.

THOMAS SMITH

C.C. ISSUES SIGNED: 12/11/75, 3/9/76

DOCUMENT SIGNATURE SOURCE: Congressman Smith's acknowledgement that he has received his pay from Congress as of 2/7/1782.

REASONS FOR MISIDENTIFICATION: There were at least two Thomas Smiths in Philadelphia during the Revolutionary period. Thomas Smith, the Continental Currency signer, never was a member of the Continental Congress, but he did play an active role in the financial aspects of the Revolutionary period. He was Commissioner of the Loan Office of the Continental Congress for the Colony of Pennsylvania; he countersigned many of the loan certificates signed by Francis Hopkinson as Treasurer of Loans for the United States, and he also countersigned a number of the Pennsylvania David Rittenhouse notes of the early 1780s. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania also has been able to determine that this Thomas Smith was a brother of Jonathan Bayard Smith.

Thomas Smith, the member of Continental Congress from 1780-82, was an emigre to the United States from Cruden, Scotland. An attorney, he held both military and civil posts from 1773 until his death in 1809.

The Thomas Smith signatures show marked differences. "Thomas", the member of the Continental Congress, formed the initial "T" of his first name quite angularly, and did not show an almost "J"-like script lower loop, as

Thomas Smith

Signature on Document

Signature on Currency

did "Commissioner" Thomas Smith. By contrast, Congressional member Thomas Smith began the letter "S" in his surname in a conventional slanting upward stroke to form the first loop of the "S"; while "Commissioner" Smith either allowed his pen to flow immediately into the formation of the letter "S" if he had employed the initial "T" rather than his full name in writing his signature, or, alternatively, he formed a relatively small top loop to the "S" in Smith, creating almost an "L"-like initial configuration. In addition, "Commissioner" Thomas Smith rarely crossed his "t"s, while Congressional member Smith customarily did so.

ALTHOUGH extensive research has been undertaken to assemble the data and reach the conclusions that have been set forth in this article, it is possible that it is incomplete. No numismatist or historian as yet can be certain that all of the signers of Continental Currency have been found and identified. On April 21, 1777, upon the imminent departure of the Continental Congress from Philadelphia, Michael Hillegas, the then-Treasurer of the United States, was given the authority to appoint and certify signers of Continental Currency. Congress did not again act to appoint currency signers until August 8, 1778, after its return to Philadelphia. In the interim, Mr. Hillegas apparently appointed at least 58 men to sign currency, but the Hillegas records have been lost and no one has a definitive list of these signers. It is possible, although only remotely so, that Mr. Hillegas

gave the power to one or more members of the Continental Congress to sign Continental Currency, and some time in the future, a collector may find a previously undiscovered signature of a member of Continental Congress on Continental Currency.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

Although this essay is original, having been developed from primary sources, the author gratefully acknowledges

his indebtedness to Mr. Harley L. Freeman for a portion of Mr. Freeman's research materials and to Mr. Eric Newman, whose *Early Paper Money of America* and other numismatic writings relating to the Colonial period have made possible the detailed study contained herein.

Biographical vignettes were obtained from *The Biographical Directory of the American Congress*, United States Printing Office, 1971; and *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, D. Appleton and Company, New York, 1887.

Check Sample of Famous Stationer



The George F. Nesbitt & Co. firm of stationers is well known to philatelists as the printers of the first U. S. stamped envelopes (1853-70). Nesbitt was an aggressive businessman and even presumed to put his own seal on the flaps of the government envelopes until ordered to

stop doing so. Recently an attractive check-like advertising flyer dated Nov. 20, 1857 surfaced and is illustrated here. The printing is in red. The paper is red; the background portrait (Franklin?) is in pale green, as are the lines radiating out from it.

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		VF	\$85.00. VG 35.00
1.00	F-36	CU, 4 consec. @ 42.50. AU	27.50
1.00	F-40	New	\$90.00. F-VF 27.50
\$ 2.00	F-41	Abt XF	175.00. VF 150.00
2.00	F-43	XF	300.00. F-VF 150.00
2.00	F-60	New, 4 consec. @ 45.00. AU	30.00
		VF	\$25.00. VG 10.00
\$ 5.00	F-67	AU	150.00. Abt AU 125.00
5.00	F-88	New	70.00. VF 20.00
5.00	F-91	New	50.00. AU 40.00
		XF, one slightly soiled, another folded but nice @ 30.00. VF	17.50
\$ 10.00	F-110	Crisp VF—small repair	75.00
10.00	F-118	XF	180.00
10.00	F-123	XF, Rare Jackson Note	525.00
\$ 20.00	F-128	XF, Very nice note	550.00
20.00	F-147	F-VF Popular note	80.00
\$ 50.00	F-150	VG-F Repaired	700.00
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\$ 2.00	F-247	CU, Small corner tear	800.00
		New, slight curl clip	700.00
2.00	F-248	Another Popular Educational Series Note XF	350.00
		VG	\$250.00. Good 100.00
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\$ 10.00	F-616	Mechanics & Metals N.B. of N.Y. City. New #1250	275.00
\$ 20.00	F-658a	Series of 1902 seal and without "1902-1908" on back. 3rd Issue. The Bank of America Nat'l Assoc. N.Y. One of the last charters #13193. First note. (#1 at lower left & upper right) Fine	\$950.00

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	New	\$55.00 AU 42.50
F-1230	New	20.00 AU 17.50 XF 12.50
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F-1232	VF-XF ERROR. Block of 4. Gutter on Rev. due to fold while printed. Folded between notes	70.00
	XF Vertical pair. Crisp, folded betw. notes	35.00
	CU	35.00. AU 25.00 XF 17.50 VF 12.00

5c NOTES—3rd Issue

F-1236	New. Rare as a Pair, Vertical	120.00
	New	\$55.00 New, ink smudges from Rev. 52.50
F-1238	New	30.00 AU 25.00 XF 20.00 VF 15.00
	Fine	6.00 Good 4.00 Poor 3.00

10c NOTES—1st Issue

F-1241	New	\$47.50 AU 32.50
F-1242	New	30.00 AU 22.50
	XF	\$15.00 VF \$8.00 F 6.00

10c NOTES—2nd Issue

F-1244	New	25.00 AU 17.50 VF-XF 12.50 VF 10.00
F-1246	ERROR Bronze 10 and surcharge inverted. RARE	150.00

10c NOTES—3rd Issue

F-1253	New. Rare note	57.50
	XF Lower left corner off, slight curls	40.00
F-1255	New	25.00 AU 20.00 XF 15.00
	VF	12.50 F 7.50 VG 4.00

10c NOTES—4th Issue

F-1257	New	25.00 AU 15.00 XF 12.00
	VF	9.00 F 6.00 G 4.00

10c NOTES—5th Issue

F-1266	New	25.00 XF 15.00 VF-XF 12.50
	VF	10.00 F 6.00 VG 5.00

15c NOTES—4th Issue

F-1267	New	50.00 VF 22.50 Fine 12.50
F-1271	XF Nice note	30.00

25c NOTES—1st Issue

F-1279	New. Scarce	80.00
F-1281	New	50.00 XF 35.00 AXF 32.50
	VF	25.00 Fine 20.00

25c NOTES—2nd Issue

F-1283	New	\$28.00 AU 22.00 VF 17.50
F-1286	New	32.50 XF 22.50 VF 17.50

25c NOTES—3rd Issue

F-1294	New	32.50 AU 25.00 XF 20.00
	Abt XF	17.50 VF 12.50
F-1298	New	57.50
F-1299	New. Very Rare	700.00
	XF. Old center fold	550.00
	VF+	450.00

50c NOTES

F-1312	1st Issue. New	55.00. AU 40.00
	XF	35.00. VF 22.50
F-1322	2nd Issue AU, sm hole	62.50 XF 50.00 VF 40.00
F-1328	3rd Issue New	57.50 AU 50.00
	XF	45.00 VF 35.00
F-1344	3rd Issue AU, Scarce	185.00

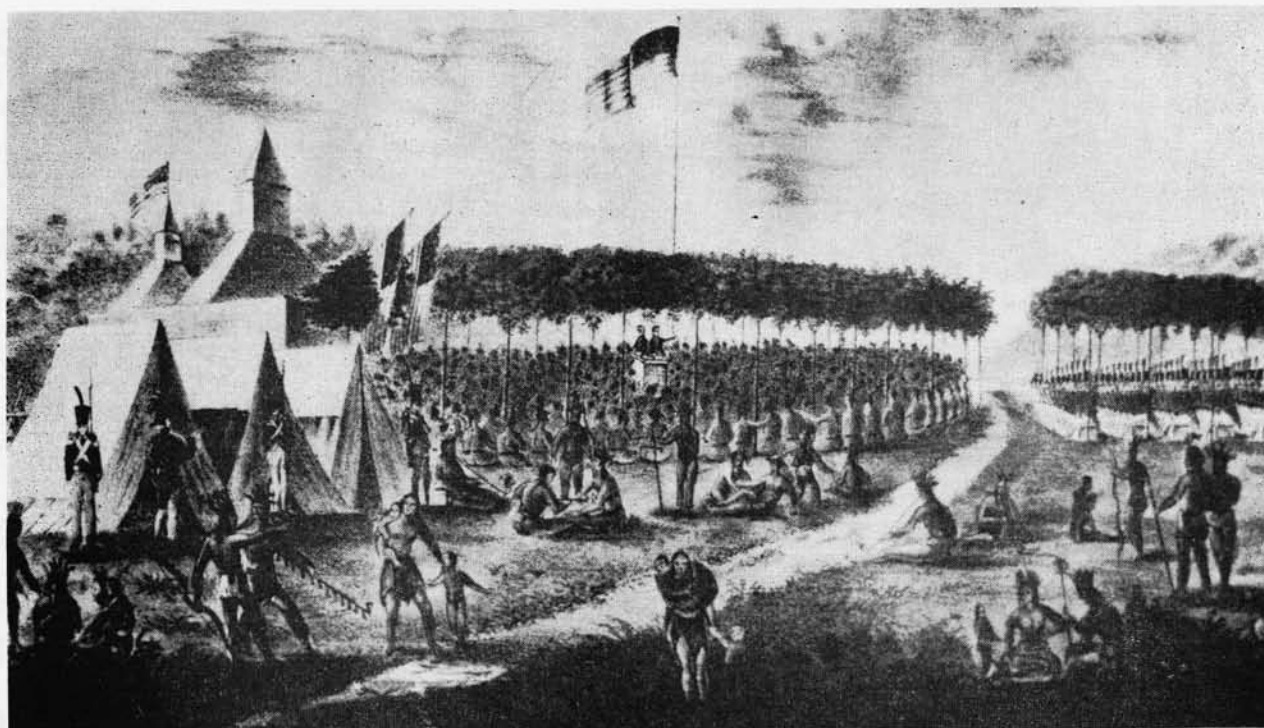
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View of the Great Indian Treaty at Prairie du Chien, 1825. *J. O. Lewis*

Reproduction of the original Lewis painting of the Treaty of Prairie du Chien

The First Bank in Wisconsin

and

Its Use of the Treaty of Prairie du Chien

on Its Notes

By CHARLES KEMP

The Bank and Its Notes

WHEN the first bank in Wisconsin was authorized, it was the legislature of Michigan Territory that issued the charter. At that time, 1835, the area now known as Wisconsin existed only as a part of Michigan Territory and it was not until 1836, when Michigan was admitted to the Union as a state, that Wisconsin achieved separate territorial status.

Although the bank was chartered prior to this, it was called The Bank of Wisconsin and was located at Astor. This was a "town" platted by John Jacob Astor and its lots were owned mainly by speculators. The adjacent town of Navarino was referred to, with Astor, as Green Bay. Eventually the two grew into the city of that name.

Soon two other banks joined the struggle of banking on the frontier. The difficulties quickly proved too much and by 1837, all three had ceased specie payments. The Bank of Wisconsin, in fact, did very little business; as in January 1837, it reported that although its capital

had been paid up in 1835, it had not commenced business as of late November 1836.

So in 1837, there was much concern over the bank's condition and the legislature appointed a committee to look into the matter. Evidently they did not take a very hard look, as they reported the bank to be sound and solvent. This was obviously over-optimistic, and within a few months the bank's notes were quoted at 50%, even lower than some of the notorious Michigan wildcats!

The bank continued on until late 1838, at which time its notes reached a low of 30c on a dollar. At this point, the cashier dispatched a letter to the legislative committee in an attempt to explain the bank's failure to resume specie payment. The reasons he listed undoubtedly plagued many a western banker of the time; the overall financial condition of the country in 1837, of course, contributed, but poor agricultural conditions around Green Bay and the resulting lack of exports was also a factor. The inability of the bank's debtors to pay was also coupled with "stay" laws giving them immunity under the adverse conditions then present.

In January 1839, the legislative committee decided to take another look at the bank's books and to be a bit more careful in its conclusions. The bank was rumored to have \$300,000 of its notes in circulation and only \$20,000 in capital. An investigation, however, showed that it was not so bad off; paid-in capital was found to be \$39,125; specie on hand \$29,242, versus a circulation of \$196,279. This amount, however, exceeded the limits



\$10 Bank of Wisconsin note with Treaty of Prairie du Chien vignette at upper left

set forth in the charter, which allowed a circulation of only three times the amount of capital paid in over and above specie on hand.

In March 1839, the attorney general was ordered to start closing proceedings and soon Wisconsin's first bank was extinct. Besides unredeemed notes, there were supposed to be \$198,000 in unissued notes left behind. Most of these must have been destroyed, as they are not common today.

The Treaty

THE 5, 10, and 20 dollar notes all had the same central vignette, which was a most appropriate scene for a Wisconsin bank. Adapted from a painting by James Lewis, it represents the signing of the Treaty of Prairie du Chien.

Prairie du Chien (along the Mississippi River in the southwest part of the state) was also one of the first settlements in Wisconsin. In 1825, 1829 and 1830, Indian treaties were signed there, the most important of which was that of 1825, and this is the one on which the bank note vignette was based.

Beginning on August 5, 1825, and lasting for 14 days, the event drew the chiefs of the seven major tribes in the area and thousands of other Indians who pitched their wigwams in every available space. Many of these tribes, such as the Sioux and Chippewa, were in a continual state of war, and the object of the treaty was to establish peaceful territorial boundaries between them.

Representing the United States at Prairie du Chien were Governor Lewis Cass of Michigan and General William Clark of Missouri. Cass was a very successful treaty-maker as well as a highly respected statesman. Clark, of course, was famous for his part in the Lewis and Clark expedition. In 1825, he was superintendent

of Indian affairs at St. Louis. Through the efforts of these men, the treaty was successfully concluded and the Indians agreed to live in peace—at least until the next time they went on the warpath!

The Artist

ALTHOUGH the ensuing peace may not have been a lasting success, this was a major treaty and for that reason, James Otto Lewis was present. Between the years 1823 and 1834, Lewis was employed by the federal government to paint Indian portraits, and so it was in this official capacity that he painted the Treaty of Prairie du Chien.

Lewis was born in 1799 at Philadelphia and by the age of 16, he had found employment as an engraver. Further information on his life is sketchy. However, it is known that he made his way west and also followed the engraver's trade at St. Louis. Later he settled in Detroit, doing portraits and also some copperplate printing.

When Lewis died at New York City in 1858, he had painted more than 85 Indian portraits; many of these were published in 1835 in "The North American Aboriginal Portfolio." This collection is available in the Burton Historical Room of the Detroit Library. However, none can be identified as having appeared in bank notes.

References:

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- Gregory, John G. (Editor)—*A History of Old Crawford County*, Vol. 1.
- Knox, John Jay—*A History of Banking in the United States*.
- Who Was Who In America*, Historical Volume 1607-1896 (Marquis Publishers).
- Wisconsin, A Guide to the Badger State*, Federal Writers Project.

KANSAS

Obsolete Merchant Scrip of the Eldridge Brothers

By S. K. WHITFIELD



\$1.00 note payable "in gold" issued by the Eldridge Brothers during the territorial period in Kansas. The stagecoach vignette probably refers to the Eldridge stagecoach line. (Whitfield Collection)

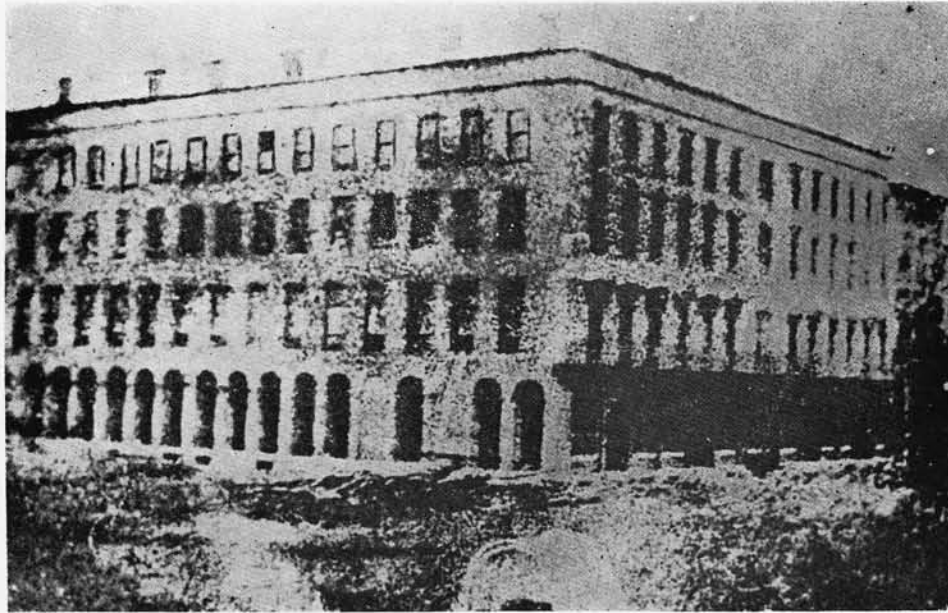


The design for the 25c, 50c, \$2.00, and \$3.00 notes varied slightly from the \$1.00 design in the vignette at left. (Kansas State Historical Society Collection)

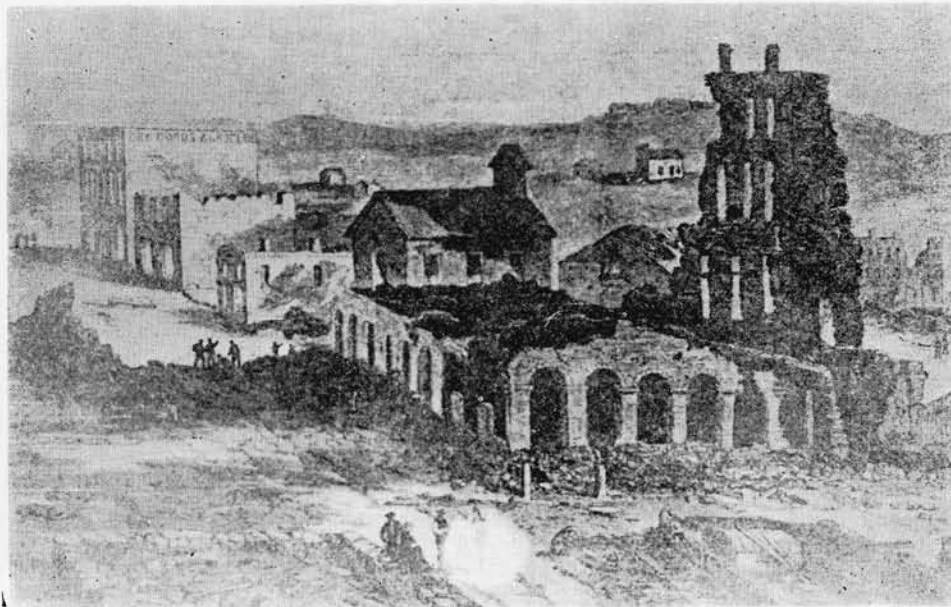
THE FOUR Eldridge brothers, Shalor W., Edwin S., Thomas B., and James M., emigrated west in 1855 to manage the hotels of the New England Emigrant Aid Society at Kansas City, Missouri and Lawrence, Kansas.* At that time Kansas and particularly the area around Lawrence was the scene of a bitter struggle over the slavery question. Hatred and vengeance were the order of the day and just then, the pro-slavery faction based at Lecompton had the "law" on their side.

* Shalor Eldridge would later become associated with the organization of the Lawrence Bank. Thomas established a bank at Coffeyville, Kansas which failed in September, 1877. Thomas was also involved with the chartered Bank of Wyandott, which never opened.

The hotel at Lawrence, an imposing stone structure in an otherwise drab village, was completed and furnished by May, 1856 but the grand opening was in jeopardy. The pro-slavery grand jury at Lecompton had indicted the new Free State Hotel and the two newspapers at Lawrence as dangerous nuisances. Without waiting for a trial of the indictment, on May 21, 1856 the pro-slavery Kansas militia, mostly raised in Missouri, led by Douglas County Sheriff Samuel J. Jones, a postmaster from Missouri, rode into Lawrence and destroyed the hotel. They fired cannons at its stone walls, tried to blow it up with gunpowder, and finally settled for burning it down. One version has it that former U. S. Senator David R. Atchison from Missouri



The Eldridge House as it appeared in 1863, shortly before Quantrill's raid on Lawrence.



This sketch of the ruins of Lawrence after Quantrill's raid appeared in "Harper's Weekly Magazine" in 1863. The Eldridge House is at the right.

personally aimed the first cannon shot, but the free use made of the hotel's liquor cellar had apparently dimmed his vision since the shot completely missed the three-story hotel from a distance of about 75 feet. The newspapers were destroyed and the town was sacked.

The population had offered no resistance since the "Militia" had come to Lawrence under a Federal Marshal to arrest some of the Free State leaders, also indicted by the grand jury. Once the arrests were made, the Marshal, instead of dispersing the men as promised,

turned them over to Sheriff Jones. The Sheriff had a personal grudge against the town, as he had been bested on several previous occasions by the citizens of Lawrence and once had been wounded by an unsuccessful assassin at Lawrence. Jones now had his chance for revenge and he took advantage of it.

It was a short-lived victory for the pro-slavery forces however, as the widespread publicity of the sack of the defenseless town did much to revive the then-declining support for the Free State cause. Money and settlers from the north began pouring into the territory.

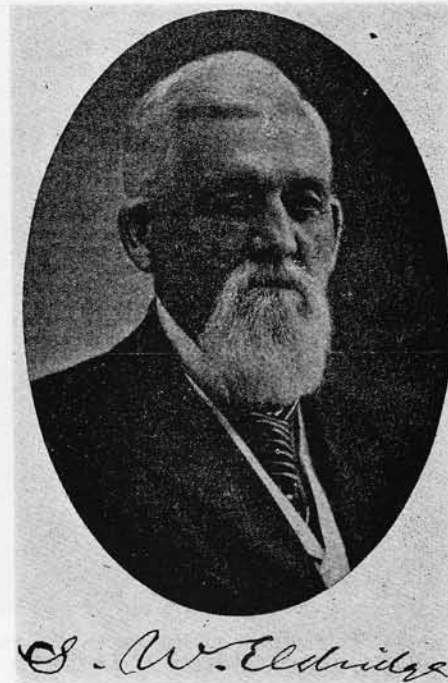


The Eldridge House, as it appeared in 1898. Opened in 1865, this building was torn down in 1924 and replaced with the present-day Eldridge House.

Shalor Eldridge was determined to rebuild the hotel, so he set about raising the necessary capital. It took awhile but finally a new hotel, bigger and more luxurious than the former, was erected at the same spot and opened to the public on Jan. 1, 1859. The new hotel was called the Eldridge House. Meanwhile, brother Edwin had bought an interest in the Morrow House of Robert Morrow at Lawrence, and the brothers had started a stagecoach line in eastern Kansas.

Sometime in 1858, the Eldridge Brothers had an issue of scrip printed by the *Herald of Freedom Print*, a newspaper at Lawrence. The notes are unusual in that they are the only known obsolete currency issued in Kansas that specifically state "redeemable in gold." They are also the only known issue of merchant scrip made during the territorial period in Kansas. It appears that the \$1.00 notes were printed first, as they have no maker's imprint, whereas the 25¢, 50¢, \$2.00 and \$3.00 notes have "Herald of Freedom Print" on them. The \$1.00 note also has a slightly different design than the other denominations, which are all identical. The notes are very rare, with a total of seven known to the writer. The Kansas State Historical Society has a complete set, probably acquired when the papers of the *Herald of Freedom Print* were donated to the Society. The writer has a 50¢ and a \$1.00 note which turned up in some old papers at Lawrence in 1973.

The issue may have been a result of the financial crisis of 1857, which had further aggravated an existing specie shortage in Kansas. It is also possible that the notes were issued to raise money for furnishing the new hotel being constructed. Shalor Eldridge was also one of the original organizers of the Lawrence Bank, which had some problems getting into operation, and he may have issued these notes as a substitute interim currency. There are no known signed copies of these notes, which



Shalor Eldridge

is to be expected since they were redeemable and the firm was sound.

The hotel was completely destroyed a second time on August 21, 1863, when William Clarke Quantrill's raiders burned the town and killed more than 150 citizens. The Eldridges again decided to rebuild, and the third Eldridge House, erected at the same location as the for-



Edwin Eldridge

mer, was opened for business in December, 1865. The new hotel was not so lavish as its predecessor because of the large financial loss. The state eventually paid Shalor Eldridge \$1,500 against his \$60,000 loss claim.

The Eldridges built other hotels at Atchison, Coffeyville and Kansas City, Kansas. Shalor lost his money in the depression of the 1870's, did some gold prospecting in Arkansas, and finally lived out his remaining years in Lawrence. He died in 1899.

The 1865 Eldridge House was torn down in 1924 and replaced by the present hotel. This hotel is still known as the Eldridge House, an important name in the pioneer history of Kansas.

References;

1. *Recollections of Early Days in Kansas*; Shalor W. Eldridge, Vol. II of Publications of The Kansas State Historical Society 1920
2. *History of Kansas*; Cutler, Andreas, Chicago 1883
3. Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society

Spinner Signatures Sold

Included in the Wm. P. Donlon mail bid sale of Nov. 26, 1975 were ten letters and covers related to Francis E. Spinner, first Treasurer of the U. S., and he of the unique signature. (See Brent Hughes' article on Spinner and his signature in PAPER MONEY No. 59) The following descriptions and prices realized are taken from the vendor's catalog:

SPINNER'S LONGHAND LETTER on stampless cover addressed to R. E. Pomeroy, Esq., Mohawk, N.Y., and pertaining to "a package containing the balance of the notes." Dated August 27, 1848, at New York, during Spinner's term as U.S. Treasurer \$ 70.00

SPINNER LONGHAND LETTER apparently delivered by messenger to R. E. Pomeroy, Esq. and stating that he (Spinner) had just finished signing "circulating notes as follows." The communication lists \$7200 in notes. Dated at New York, Dec. 25, 1846 35.00

STAMPLESS COVER with Spinner's longhand letter and statement to Pomeroy pertaining to Mohawk Valley Bank matters and stating "I have forwarded you by messenger of Plate 11,800 impressions from No. 2536 to 3335 both inclusive, \$1600." Evidently pertaining to \$2.00 notes. Dated, New York, Nov. 13, 1848 40.00

STAMPLESS COVER addressed to F. E. Spinner, Cashier of the Mohawk Valley Bank. Dated Bank of Central N.Y., Utica, Oct. 28, 1841, pertaining to enclosure for collection. Apparently delivered by messenger 18.00

FRANKED ENVELOPE by F. E. Spinner, Treasurer, U.S., postmarked "FREE" Aug. 13, 1869 at Washington, and containing Order to transfer \$15,000 to Adams Express Co. Addressed to First National Bank at Cooperstown, N.Y. 55.00

ENVELOPE ("Treasury of the United States" franked by F. E. Spinner, addressed to First National Bank, Cooperstown. Also F. E. Spinner's memo on a card requesting bonds be purchased. Card is contained in the envelope but is not believed to be the original contents. Card is dated Dec. 29, 1873. Envelope postmark not legible 40.00

SPINNER LONGHAND LETTER addressed to The Board of Directors of the Mohawk Valley Bank: "Gentlemen: On my coming here in August 1845, it was arranged that Mr. Noyes as Teller should receive a salary of \$400, and Mr. Pomeroy as Bookkeeper a salary of \$350." The letter continues to state that while Mr. Noyes' salary had been increased \$100, Mr. Pomeroy had an increase of only \$50. Mr. Spinner considered this an injustice. Interesting letter delivered by messenger 70.00

FRANCIS E. SPINNER, Sheriff. Two longhand communications addressed to Spinner, Sheriff of Herkimer County, N.Y. One is a stampless cover, dated 13th January, 1836. The other a longhand two-page document delivered to the Sheriff instructing him to levy on property of one John J. Welcome to collect \$97.48. Two items 35.00

FIVE SPINNER ITEMS. Draft by the Mohawk Valley Bank to the American Exchange Bank, N.Y. dated May 19, 1854, signed by Spinner. Also personal check of Spinner's signed by him, a check of John P. Spinner, both dated 1839. Another check in Spinner's handwriting signed "Cashier Account," and a small card with F. E. Spinner's autograph. Lot of 5 pieces 105.00

INVITATION TO COLONEL F. E. SPINNER to attend the Washington Ball to be held Feb. 22, 1832 at F. Tibbit's Hotel in the Village of Rome. Dinner tickets \$3.00 "per couple"! "The Utica Band will volunteer its aid in the Celebration." A second blank invitation is included. The invitation to Spinner was apparently delivered by messenger. Two letters to Spinner are included, one pertains to counterfeit notes. Lot of 4 pieces 40.00

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Basic Plate and Overprint Varieties on the First and Second Charter National Bank Notes

By PETER HUNTOON



\$5 Series of 1875 National Bank Notes showing some basic features.



ASIDE from the infinite variety of engraved layouts used to print the bank titles on First and Second Charter notes, several different basic plate and overprint varieties evolved. Of most interest are the \$5 denominations which offer a cornucopia of varieties not found on the other denominations of the respective series. It seems that the fives served as the experimental proving grounds for many ideas generated by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as the designs for the First and Second Charter periods matured.

First Charter Notes

The Act of February 25, 1863 authorized the issuance of National Bank Notes in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1000 denominations. The \$1 and \$2 denominations were added to this list by the Act of June 3, 1864. The designs for these notes were engraved by private bank note companies as shown in Table 1. An imprint containing the manufacturer's name appears in the lower border of each note. The bank note companies also contracted with the Treasury to print the notes from the finished plates except for the Treasury

seal and Treasury serial, which were affixed at the Treasury. It is interesting to point out that engravings by different bank note companies were incorporated on a single printing plate such as the 1-1-1-2 plate combination which utilized American Bank Note Company \$1's and the National Bank Note Company \$2's.

The Act of March 3, 1875 called for the Secretary of the Treasury to oversee the printing of National Bank Notes on the same distinctive paper then used for United States Notes. Simultaneously in 1875, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing assumed the responsibility for printing the faces of all the National Bank Notes. The backs continued to be printed by the private companies until as late as 1877. The departure in customs initiated in 1875 appears to have been a call for a new series designation. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing had definitely enjoyed a coup in having at least the face printing assigned to them, and they indicated their pleasure by adding an imprint with the words "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department" on all of the face plates used to print Series of 1875 notes as shown in Table 2.

The Bureau imprints, addition of "Series of 1875," and a change in the Treasury seal from the spiked to the scalloped variety are the primary differences between the Original Series and Series of 1875 notes.

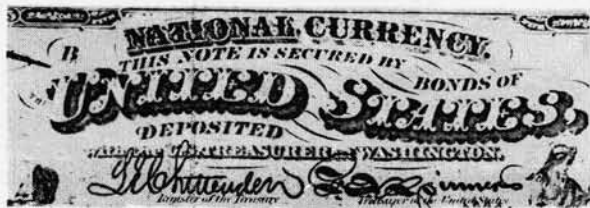
Authorization Date Varieties on \$5 First Charter Notes

The \$5's are the only denomination in the National Bank Note series with an authorization date printed on the note. This appears in two places: on the face in the center of the lower border and in the counterfeit clause in the lower right corner of the reverse. As expected, and shown to me by Harry Corrigan, the \$5 plates produced before the Act of June 3, 1864 bear the date February 25, 1863. This early date can be found on many \$5 notes from the first 400 or so banks chartered.

Numerous varieties resulted. Face plates dated 1863 were used through the entire First Charter period, so they can be found with Series of 1875 overprints. More interesting is the matching and mismatching of back plates. For example, it is not difficult to find notes printed after 1864 from 1863 face plates that are matched with 1864 back plates. To date, I am unaware of 1863 back plates matched with 1864 face plates but the possibility is excellent that such "mules" could exist because it was policy to use obsolete plates until they wore out. I would suspect, however, that no 1863 back plates survived long enough to be used to print Series of 1875 notes.

Obligation Variety on \$5 First Charter Notes

Louis Van Belkum pointed out a variety in the obligation on some early \$5 plates. The words "This note is secured by bonds of" are noticeably shifted toward the left on some plates. In the normal case, the T in "This" occurs about midway beneath the first N and A of "National," whereas in the shift variety the T appears to the left of the first N of "National." Van Belkum found data supporting the use of these odd plates on the banks listed in Table 3. As far as I can determine, all of these plates bear the authorization date of February 25, 1863. I have no information that suggests that the use of the plates was discontinued before 1864, so the variety may be matched with 1864 back plates or even Series of 1875 overprints.



First Charter Five with shifted lines in the obligation.

Overprinted and Engraved Charter Number Varieties

The Act of June 20, 1874 required the charter number to be overprinted on National Bank Notes as a sorting aid. Parshall (1975) has found ample evidence

that charter numbers were sporadically overprinted on Nationals printed as early as 1865. The reader is referred to his article for documentation and additional details. As a result of the Act of June 20, 1874, all Series of 1875 notes bear charter numbers.

The most interesting and well-known charter number varieties are the black charter numbers that were engraved on a few \$5 First Charter plates. The known banks with this variety are listed in Table 4 and these data are from Donlon (1975). The engraved black charter number variety has been found on both Original Series and Series of 1875 fives. Because the variety exists on the late Original Series notes, it is probably safe to conclude that the charter numbers were engraved on the plates for the issuing banks at the time the plates were prepared, rather than having been added to the plates at some later date.

Serial Numbering Varieties

The numerous serial number varieties including blue bank serials and bank serials with various prefix letters are treated thoroughly by Dillistin (1956). Consequently that data will not be reiterated here and you are referred to his book for the details.

Second Charter Notes

The Second Charter period began in 1882 as a result of the Act of July 12, 1882 and brought with it a discontinuance of the \$1, \$2, \$500 and \$1000 denominations. Also, the face of the \$5 was totally redesigned with Garfield's portrait as a memorial because of his assassination.

The Second Charter period witnessed three major varieties—the well-known Brown Backs, Date Backs, and Value Backs. As these major varieties evolved, there were changes in the obligation engraved on the face plate and geographic letters were introduced as part of the overprint to facilitate sorting. These changes led to several combinations of the plate and overprint varieties. All of these varieties are treated in detail by Huntoon (1973) and the reader is referred to that work for details.

Our concern here will be the evolution of plate varieties and seal placements prior to 1908 when the Date Backs were introduced. These varieties have not been comprehensively documented previously.

Brown Back \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 Plate Varieties

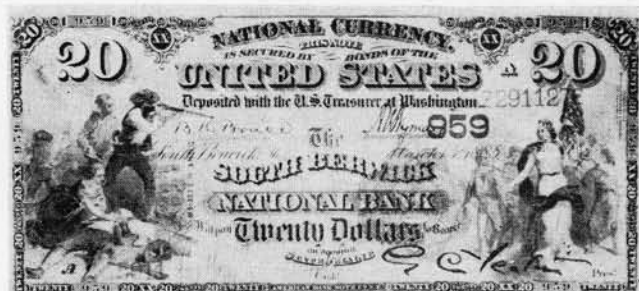
The basic face designs used for the \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 notes were carried over to the Series of 1882 Brown Backs from the First Charter period. The primary difference in the plates was that the charter number of the bank was engraved in several places around the borders on Second Charter plates. Early in the transition from the First to the Second Charter period, many First Charter plates were simply modified by having the charter numbers superimposed on the border design. These plates are easily distinguished because (1) they carry the private bank note company imprints in the lower border under the bank title, and (2) they carry

the "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department" imprints listed in Table 2.

Later when the Bureau of Engraving and Printing began production of face plates, the Bureau imprint was incorporated into the lower border. I have never seen "converted" private bank note company faces on 1882 Date or Value Backs so I assume that they were gradually replaced by the more modern Bureau faces and were totally phased out by 1908.



\$10 Brown Back face plate prepared by the Bureau.



"Converted" First Charter \$20 plate used for Brown Back Printings.

Brown Back \$5 Varieties

As with the \$5 First Charter Notes, the \$5 Brown Backs offer a number of very interesting variants. The earliest \$5 Brown Back plates are characterized by (1) plate letters that appear conspicuously away from the border designs, (2) a Bureau imprint in the upper right corner, and (3) Treasury signatures arranged one on top of the other to the left of the bank title. The plate letters on these notes were located respectively between the charter number and large 5 in the upper right corner, and to the right of Garfield's portrait.

For some reason these early plates lost favor and were systematically replaced by the third variety described below. Many banks issued both varieties and when the new plates were made, the layout of the bank title was often radically altered. I know of no case where the early plates survived for use in 1882 Date or Value Back printings.

The third type of face plate is characterized by (1) plate letters that are inconspicuously placed close to the right and left borders, (2) Bureau imprint engraved in the lower margin under the bank title, and (3) a horizontal arrangement of the Treasury signatures side-by-side across the top of the note. This is the most common variety. Aside from alterations in the obligation

that occurred with the beginning of the Date Back printings in 1908, these plates were the ones used to print the Date and Value Back notes.

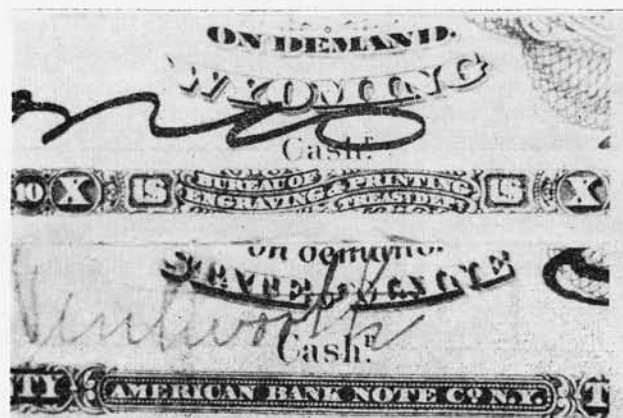
The second \$5 Brown Back face variety is a transition design. It is similar to the third variety in that the Treasury signatures appear side-by-side across the top of the face and the plate letters are moved close to the right and left borders. However, the Bureau imprint remains in the upper right corner to the right of the Treasury serial number as on the first type.

This variety is definitely scarce and I doubt that it was in use for long. As I have never observed it on Date and Value Backs, it too, must have been systematically replaced with the third type prior to 1908.



Photos courtesy of Lyn Knight

Two \$5 1882 Brown Backs on the same bank, top note is first Bureau plate variety, bottom is third Bureau plate variety.



Brown Back imprints, top is Bureau imprint, bottom is private bank note company imprint.

An unusual note on the First National Exchange Bank of Plymouth, Michigan shows a transition between the second and third varieties. The note was completed as a third type, but it exhibits a distinct cut-out on the line work behind the Treasury serial number that was intentionally made to accommodate the Bureau imprint that went in this space on the faces of the second type. Probably the Plymouth plate was prepared during the transition period and was started as a second type but finished as a third type.



\$5 Brown Back completed as a third Bureau plate variety but having a cut-out above the serial for the Bureau imprint placed there on first and second plate varieties.

Border Charter Number Varieties

Two principal layouts were used to engrave charter numbers in the borders of Series of 1882 face plates: (1) charter numbers that are black and printed against a background of horizontal lines, and (2) charter numbers that are white against a solid black background. Other layouts undoubtedly exist. In the second variety the box containing the charter number usually encloses tiny scrolls placed at each end of the number. There are several different kinds of scrolls, and they comprise a fascinating study in themselves.

The First Charter number variety with solid numbers against a lined background is most common on "converted" private bank note company plates and the early vertical signature arrangement \$5 plates. The second variety with white numbers is usually found on Bureau higher denomination plates and \$5 plates with the horizontal arrangement of Treasury signatures. However, both styles occur on all plate varieties so no general rule can be made with regard to them.

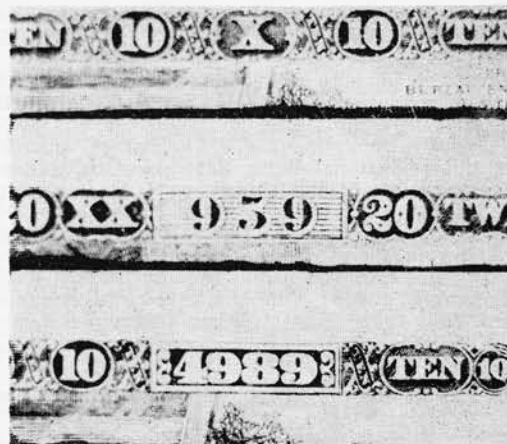
From the usage pattern that emerges we can conclude that the lined background variety was the first developed and was most popular early in the Second Charter period. The solid black background variety came in vogue later and dominated at the end of the Second Charter period.

Charter Number and Seal Placement on 1882 Brown Backs

There are two distinct seal placement varieties on the Brown Backs of \$10 and higher denominations. The earliest is characterized by placement of the charter number on its side next to and left of the overprinted words Series of 1882. The seal is placed high and covers the Treasurer's signature.



Seal placement varieties on two \$10 Brown Backs from the same bank. Top is early high seal variety, bottom is later low seal variety.



Borders, top is First Charter variety without charter numbers, middle is Second Charter solid black charter number variety, bottom is Second Charter white charter number variety.

The later variety has a low seal placement below the Treasurer's signature and the charter number is moved to a horizontal position above the seal. The first variety is distinctly scarcer than the second, so it must have lost favor before the turn of the century.

Dating the Varieties

Unfortunately records do not seem to exist that describe the varieties mentioned in this article, or the dates during which they were used. Consequently, the dates mentioned were gleaned from information printed on the notes themselves including charter dates, serial numbers, dates engraved on the plates, etc. Such dat-

ing techniques are faulty at best. As I have seen but a fraction of the First and Second Charter notes in collectors' hands, the dates presented here must be classed as tentative.

Other varieties may exist that have not been treated here, and I would be indebted to anyone supplying information about them.

Special thanks are due the many collectors who have shown me their notes and pointed out oddities that occur on them. Particularly, I thank Harry Corrigan and Loius Van Belkum for their contributions.

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- Van Belkum, L. (1968) *National Banks of the note issuing period, 1863-1935*: Hewitt Bros., 400 p.

Table 1. Companies that engraved First Charter face plates

Denomination	Bank Note Company
1, 10, 20, 50, 100	American Bank Note Company
2, 500, 1000	National Bank Note Company
5	Continental Bank Note Company

Table 2. Location of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing imprint on the face plates of Series of 1875 National Bank Notes

Denomination	Location of Imprint
1	vertically just inside the right border
2	horizontally just inside the top border on the left side
5	in circle above the bank title
10	vertically just inside the upper left border
20	vertically just inside the upper right border
50	horizontally just inside the top border on the left side
100	horizontally just inside the top border on the right side
500	horizontally just inside the top border on the left side
1000	horizontally just inside the top border on the right side

Table 3. Banks using First Charter \$5 plates with a left shift of the second line in the obligation

Location	Title	Charter
Youngstown, Ohio	First National Bank	3
Stanford, Connecticut	First National Bank	4
Fort Wayne, Indiana	First National Bank	11
Sandusky, Ohio	First National Bank	16
Washington, D.C.	First National Bank	26
Indianapolis, Indiana	First National Bank	55

Table 4. Known \$5 First Charter Notes with black charter numbers

Location	Title	Charter Number	Treasury Signatures
Minneapolis, Minnesota	Merchants National Bank	1830	Allison-Spinner
Central City, Colorado Terr.	First National Bank	2129	Allison-New
Red Oak, Iowa	First National Bank	2130	Allison-Spinner
Green Bay, Wisconsin	Kellogg National Bank	2132	Allison-Gilfillan
Boyetown, Pennsylvania	First National Bank	2137	Allison-Wyman
Rochester, New Hampshire	National Bank	2138	Allison-New
Pontiac, Illinois	National Bank	2141	Allison-Wyman



Woman Wants Virginia to Make Good on Bills

SPMC'er Jim Boland (4586) has submitted the following Associated Press story printed in the March 11, 1976 edition of the Charlottesville, Va. *Daily Progress*:

The collapse of the Confederacy means a Womona, Miss., woman will not be able to collect on some Confederate currency she holds, says Virginia's attorney general.

"I am sorry to be the source of unpleasant news," Atty. Gen. Andrew P. Miller wrote the woman, whom he declined to identify, "... but I suspect that your wisest course is to offer to sell the notes to a collector who believes that the South will rise again."

The woman had written Miller asking his assistance in collecting the face value plus interest on some Confederate currency issued here in 1864.

"I have some old currency money and it says on it we can demand it," said the woman, who added she had a \$500 note, three \$10s, two \$20s, one \$5 and one \$1.

She asked Miller to demand that the Federal Reserve Bank in Richmond make payment plus accrued interest on the bills. The woman added that she "might would give you half of it, if you'll demand it. . . ."

Miller explained in his reply that "neither the United States government of 1864 nor 1976 has any obligation to make good on this guarantee" because the Confederate government collapsed in 1865.

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Military Payment Certificates/Allied Military Currency Are They U. S. Paper Money?

By CARLTON "FRED" SCHWAN

FRACTIONAL currency, Silver Certificates, Treasury Certificates, Nationals, Confederates, Gold Certificates, bonds, checks, Continentals, food coupons and more are all rightly recognized as being part and parcel of the U.S. paper money field. There is another area in which the author is very interested which is not as well accepted as being part of U.S. paper money—Military Currency.

To be sure, so-called Hawaii and North African dollars are recognized as U.S. paper money by collectors but this is largely because they are also Silver Certificates and Federal Reserve Notes. There are two major types of Military Currency which in the author's view are an absolutely integral part of U.S. paper money.



Examples of Military Payment Certificates

First we will discuss the most obvious example and one which has been gaining acceptance. Military Payment Certificates (MPCs), first conceived and issued in 1946, have been used by millions of U.S. citizens serving abroad with the armed forces since that year. They were printed in the U.S. either by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing or under its direction. Their use was, with minor exceptions, restricted to U.S. personnel; the federal government paid its employees in MPCs which circulated much as U.S. currency. True, MPCs are not and never were intended to be U.S. currency. All issues are now valueless (intrinsically) and were never legal tender "for all debts public and private." However, the MPC was the day-to-day medium of exchange for millions of Americans. While MPCs have been listed in

specialty catalogs since at least 1960, they were not generally recognized as part of the U.S. paper money scene until Neil Shafer included them in the fifth edition of *A Guidebook of Modern U.S. Currency*. Since that time they have also been listed in Gene Hessler's *The Comprehensive Catalog of U.S. Paper Money* and now have been included in the most authoritative of all "small currency" books, Chuck O'Donnell's *The Standard Handbook of Modern United States Paper Money*. Inclusion in these catalogs would seem to assure acceptance of the MPC as U.S. paper money.

The "Standard Handbook" however, went one step further than the others in recognizing a field whose ties to U.S. paper money are not as immediately obvious as those of MPCs. Allied Military Currency (AMC) is listed in detail in the "Handbook." In the author's opinion, there is no question that AMC has a rightful place in the field of U.S. paper money; it was used during and after World War II by millions of Americans serving abroad. It was their money for daily transactions.



An example of Allied Military Currency

As opposed to MPC, AMC was not issued by the United States, its use was not restricted to U.S. personnel, and it was not denominated in dollars. These are reasons for not including AMC as a U.S. issue. The reasons for including AMC, however, are more compelling.

AMC was conceived, prepared, issued and controlled under the authority of the Allies, although the U.S. was the most active participant in each of these phases. The Soviet Union and England participated in the printing of the marks and schillings, respectively, but the U.S. actually did the vast majority of the printing. The U.S. was the only Ally to use all of the issues. The most important reason for including AMC as part of U.S. syngraphics is that millions of Americans participated in its daily use. Again, the U.S. sanctioned that use by using it to pay its employees.

All of the above is not to say that AMC and MPC are not also a part of the syngraphic history of other

countries. Many other well-established U.S. issues also are part of the syngraphic history of another country.

Neither is the above meant to dictate what one should include in a collection or area of interest, as that is a highly personal matter. The thesis is that Military Payment Certificates and Allied Military Currency are an integral part of U.S. paper money and should be considered as such.

Finally, the opportunity must be seized to keep a foot in the door and say that AMC and MPC are not the only issues once considered "foreign" (as opposed to U.S.) which should be classified as U.S. paper money. Several examples come to mind but they will wait for another time. Perhaps there is a so-called "purist" reader who would care to offer an opposing point of view?

Sir Moses Haim Montefiore-- "Lover of Zion"

Portrayed on new Israeli Note

By FRANZ FRANKL

BY THE end of the 18th century, the European powers had become interested in Ottoman Palestine as a bridge to safeguard their interests in the Far East and Australasia (as it was called then). Napoleon, before becoming Consul, captured Egypt in 1798, moved on the Palestine in 1799, bypassed Jerusalem, and tried to storm Acre (the cannonballs still can be seen on the dome there). The British Navy came to the rescue of Turkey; Napoleon withdrew.

In 1831, Mohammed Ali, Pasha of Egypt, revolted against the Sultan. His army under the command of his son Ibrahim captured Palestine, Jerusalem (which was not the seat of government) and the rest of Syria. In 1838, during the rule of Ibrahim, the first consulates were opened in Jerusalem by Britain, followed by France, Prussia, Austria and Spain. The Russian consulate in Beyruth sent an agent to Jerusalem. The consuls were given special rights such as running their own postal services, but most important, they had the right to extend their protection to certain minorities, much to the benefit of the Jewish inhabitants of Jerusalem.

During this period, Sir Moses Montefiore became associated in London with the Rothschilds and made a fortune on the stock exchange. In 1821, at the age of 36, he retired from business and devoted himself to securing political and civil emancipation for the English Jews. As president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, he battled discrimination against Jews in the rest of Europe. His whole life was devoted to Jewish philanthropy.

Sir Moses Montefiore visited his beloved Zion (Jerusalem) for the first time in 1835. At that time everyone



lived within the walls of the old city; the gates were closed by night. In 1855, Sir Moses, on one of his seven visits to the Holy Land, stopped off in Constantinople to see the Sultan, who granted him the right to acquire land and build on it outside the walls of Jerusalem. He also got the right to repair the Tomb of Rachel in Bethlehem. Sir Moses was one of the first to erect buildings outside the city wall and also founded a hospital and a school for girls.

So it is befitting that on the obverse of the new note, the head of Sir Moses Montefiore is shown against the city wall, while on the reverse a gate and the wall are shown from the outside. The windmill to the right of the philanthropist's head on the obverse was built in 1857. It still stands on a small hill to the south of the King David Hotel, with a breathtaking view of the walled old city as a background. The head of the mill was blown off in 1948 by a Jordanian shell.

Sir Moses Montefiore made his last trip to Zion in 1875 when he was 91 years old. In Eastern Europe the Jews were living under horrible conditions, victims of persecutions that raged in Russia and Rumania. "Return to Zion" and "Love of Zion" outpoured in prose and poems. In 1881, the first Aliyah of the *Chovevei Zion* started. The elderly, unfit for hard work, settled in Jerusalem; the young pioneers went to clear the swamps. Under the Russians, Socialists and Jews were persecuted side by side, and so many of the new settlers were Socialists. Theodore Herzl published *Der Judenstaat* (The Jewish State) in 1896; at the insistence of students from Eastern Europe, Herzl convened the First Zionist Congress in 1897. Thus out of the "Love for Zion" modern Zionism was born.

First Charter One-Dollar Nationals: Part IV

By HOWARD W. PARSHALL

THIS article is a supplement to three articles by the same title which appeared in earlier issues of PAPER MONEY (Whole Nos. 47, 52, and 59). Its purpose is to report the existence of additional note varieties on previously reported banks and the existence of notes on banks not previously reported. Of the 47 banks reported under "states" in this article, 35 are in addition to those identified in the earlier articles.

The series of notes issued by a bank is indicated immediately following its charter number. The symbols used are as follows: Original (1865) series (65); 1875 series (75). Banks issuing Original series notes with charter number are indicated by the addition of a "W" to the identifying series symbols, thus: "65W".

If a bank issued Original series notes without and with the bank charter number, this would be indicated in the following manner: (65, 65W). If it issued both Original and 1875 series notes, the symbols would be: (65, 75).

If no notes were reported on the bank in the three earlier articles, an asterisk follows the bank charter number. When an asterisk does not appear after the charter number, it indicates an additional variety (65, 65W, 75) has been reported.

For several years we have carefully scanned auction catalogs, mail lists, coin papers, and publications in search of the existence of First Charter one-dollar Nationals. In addition, we have received many fine letters in response to these articles which have indicated the existence of additional notes.

A summary of the total number of notes located to date and reported in the four articles is given below:

Uncut sheets: 8 banks
Cut sheets: 5 banks
Territorial: 9 banks
District of Columbia: 2 banks
States: 558 banks

Alabama 1; Colorado 1; Connecticut 24; Delaware 2; Illinois 30; Indiana 19; Iowa 21; Kansas 7; Kentucky 5; Louisiana 2; Maine 16; Maryland 4; Massachusetts 106; Michigan 15; Minnesota 9; Missouri 10; Nebraska 3; New Hampshire 10; New Jersey 13; New York 108; North Carolina 2; Ohio 47; Pennsylvania 30; Rhode Island 33; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 2; Texas 3; Vermont 24; Virginia 1; West Virginia 3; Wisconsin 6.

If the reader has knowledge of any one-dollar Nationals unreported in these articles, he is urged to share this information with the author. Please give series, treasury signatures, serial numbers, printed date, and condition of note if known. Write to Howard W. Parshall, P. O. Box 191, Pineville, Louisiana 71360.

The notes below are listed for the first time and are in addition to those reported in the earlier articles:

Banks by States: 47 (*35 new banks listed)

ILLINOIS: 1 bank, charter #531 (65W).
INDIANA: 1 bank, charter #41* (65W).
IOWA: 8 banks, charters #117* (65), 299* (65), 650* (65), 751* (65), 1629* (65), 1661* (65W), 1801 (75), 1992 (65W).
KENTUCKY: 1 bank, charter #1615* (65).
MAINE: 2 banks, charters, #1437* (65), 1956* (65).
MASSACHUSETTS: 7 banks, charters #440* (65), 583 (75), 702* (65), 832* (65), 986 (65, 65W), 1604* (75), 2265 (75).
MINNESOTA: 1 bank, charter #203* (65).
MISSOURI: 1 bank, charter #1584* (65W).
NEW HAMPSHIRE: 1 bank, charter #1674* (65).
NEW JERSEY: 1 bank, charter #1259* (65).
NEW YORK: 7 banks, charters #255 (75), 280* (75), 721* (75), 905 (65), 998 (65W), 1257* (65W), 1278* (65).
OHIO: 1 bank, charter #46* (65).
PENNSYLVANIA: 5 banks, charters #115* (65), 357* (75), 507* (65), 879* (75), 2195* (65).
RHODE ISLAND: 4 banks, charters #772* (65), 1002* (65), 1151* (65), 1532* (65).
VERMONT: 6 banks, charters #962 (65), 1140 (65), 1368* (65), 1430* (65), 1576* (65), 1653 (65W).

Correction: In the previous article (Part III, Whole No. 59) under Maine, a note was reported on "#65* (65)." This should be deleted. The correction has been made in this article.

Gold Value of Confederate Paper Money

Claud Murphy, Jr. (SPMC 4486) of Decatur, Ga., has found an article in an 1865 edition of an Augusta, Ga. newspaper showing the value of Confederate paper money in relation to gold. He points out that there still was some value to Confederate paper after Lee's surrender, albeit very small. According to the figures below, one could buy an ounce of gold for a little over \$2,480,000 Confederate on May 1, 1865.

Price of Gold During Confederate Times

At the solicitation of several merchants we republish the following table:

Editors Chronicle and Sentinel:

In consequence of numerous inquiries daily as to the price of Gold for Confederate Notes during a certain period, we have, for the convenience of our citizens who may have settlements to make, prepared a table from our books showing actual sales from January 1, 1861, to May 1, 1865, which is at your service, should you think proper to publish the same. Very respectfully,

F. C. BARBER & SON,

Augusta, Ga., June 9, 1865.

Exchange Brokers.

Price of Gold for Confederate Notes from January 1, 1861, to May 12, 1865, inclusive.

1861.		November 113 for 1	
Jan. 1 to May 15 pr.		November 1515.50 for 1	
May 1 to Oct. 110 pr.		December 120 for 1	
Oct. 1 to Oct. 1512 pr.		December 1521 for 1	
Oct. 15 to Nov. 1515 pr.			
December 120 pr.			
December 1530 pr.			
1862.		1864.	
January 120 pr.		January 121 for 1	
January 1520 pr.		January 1520 for 1	
February 125 pr.		February 120 for 1	
February 1540 pr.		February 1521 for 1	
March 160 pr.		March 126 for 1	
March 1565 pr.		March 1520 for 1	
April 175 pr.		April 119 for 1	
April 1580 pr.		April 1521 for 1	
May 190 pr.		May 120 for 1	
May 1595 pr.		May 1518 for 1	
June 195 pr.		June 1 to July 1518 for 1	
June 152 for 1		July 15 to Aug. 1520 for 1	
July 12 for 1		August 1520.50 for 1	
July 152 for 1		September 120.50 for 1	
August 12.20 for 1		September 1522.50 for 1	
August 152.20 for 1		October 127 for 1	
September 12.50 for 1		October 1525 for 1	
September 152.50 for 1		November 126.50 for 1	
October 12.50 for 1		November 1528 for 1	
October 152.50 for 1		December 132 for 1	
1863.		December 1525 for 1	
Nov. 1 to Feb. 13 for 1		December 3151 for 1	
Feb. 1 to March 13.10 for 1			
March 13.25 for 1			
March 15 to May 155 for 1			
May 156 for 1			
June 16.50 for 1			
June 157.50 for 1			
July 18 for 1			
July 1510 for 1			
August 114 for 1			
August 1515 for 1			
September 114 for 1			
September 2814 for 1			
October 113 for 1			
October 1512.50 for 1			
1865.			
Nov. 1 to Feb. 160 for 1			
February 165 for 1			
February 1550 for 1			
March 146 for 1			
March 1555 for 1			
April 158 for 1			
April 1570 for 1			
April 2080 for 1			
April 26100 for 1			
April 27200 for 1			
April 28500 for 1			
April 29800 for 1			
April 301000 for 1			
May 11200 for 1			

Which was the last actual sale of Confederate Notes.

SCARCE NATIONALS

- FR. #493 FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WAYNESBORO, PENNA.,** a truly choice crisp note that was folded 3 times vertically. This bank was closed in 1895 with only \$1,750 outstanding in 1910, very few could still be around today and especially so nice\$250.00
- FR. #595 PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.,** a true, bright choice new RED SEAL. As a type or for the National collector this is a real "jewel". Don't confuse with the average CU red seals offered. In custom plastic holder\$350.00
- FR. #595 MELLON NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PENNA.** as choice as the above note in every respect. Another beautiful RED SEAL signed by A. W. Mellon as president. In custom plastic holder\$350.00
- FR. #621 FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WEATHERLY, PENNA.** another choice new RED SEAL and check these features: #1 note issued by bank, note dated 12/30/01 before the charter period began in 1902 (first I've seen), the president penned in 3/1/1902 in small script beside #1 note, this added to a scarce bank to start with presents a rare and desirable show-stopper! Custom holder\$650.00
- FR. #652 FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WYTHEVILLE, VIRGINIA** choice new note from a small town when issued and still a small community near North Carolina line. For type, state or Virginia collector this is a real opportunity to add a nice note\$275.00
- FR. #654 MARION NATIONAL BANK OF MARION, SOUTH CAROLINA** nice about uncirculated note that has no signatures (probably never was signed—but **not washed**). A good buy for a S.C. collector or a state collector (CU would bring \$500)\$300.00
- 1929 \$5 II SLOCOMB NATIONAL BANK OF SLOCOMB, ALABAMA** choice crisp new note on a very scarce bank with a small 34,300 total outstanding in 1934. This is the #4 note off first sheet\$200.00
- 1929 \$10 II UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK OF JOHNSTOWN, PENNA.** (#13781) a crisp new note that supposedly was never printed according to the government records and Mr. Warns' book. This note was printed after the ban on the use of U.S. in the title of Nationals. This was the discovery note of Phil Lampkin, if others exist, they have not shown. In custom plastic holder, a very rare note\$275.00

Write for list of other Nationals and choice large-size type notes for sale, it is free for asking. PLEASE remember me when you sell, I will pay high and will appreciate the opportunity to make you a offer. I especially want to buy any notes on Salisbury, N.C. obsoletes or Nationals.

JAMES A. SPARKS, JR.

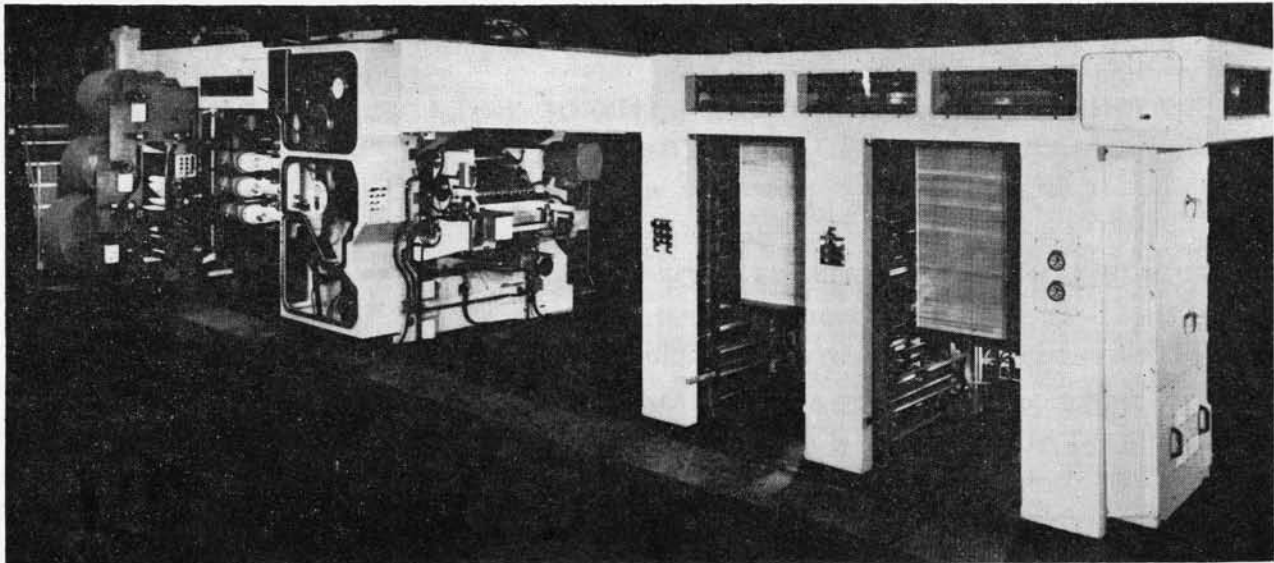
POST OFFICE BOX 4235

ANA-52964, SPMC-3144

SALISBURY, N.C. 28144

New Line-Intaglio Rotary Currency Press at the Bureau

By GEORGE W. BRETT



The first of the new two-plate monicolor intaglio currency presses at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. View from the delivery end, with the feeding end at far left. To one side at the back is the tiered stack of three paper wiping rolls.

(The used rolls will stack up on the other side of the press in the same way.) The printing unit is the major "block" a little to left of center. Photograph by courtesy of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

(Editor's Note: The author, Mr. Brett, is new to the pages of PAPER MONEY but he is a recognized authority on the production of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and has written extensively on the philatelic applications of it. He is Chairman Emeritus of the Bureau Issues Association and SPMC member 3336.)

THE first of four new currency presses was accepted by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on Feb. 11, 1976, following the successful completion of its acceptance trials. This new type press is called the "Two-Plate Monicolor Intaglio Press" by the Bureau. It is a somewhat modified version, as we understand it, of the American Bank Note Company's Magna Press. Three additional similar presses are to be delivered during 1976. In size they are 47' 3" long, 8' 5" high, 9' 11" wide, and each weighs 60½ tons.

The presses will use two curved plates of 32-subjects each and will operate at speeds in excess of 8,000 impressions (or sheets) per hour. When completely set up, the four presses will be operated in tandem; that is, one to print backs, the other faces, making two such pairings altogether.

These presses have a high-speed feeder that will handle a pile of 10,000 sheets at a time. Actually the system allows the printers to stack 10,000 sheets in a reserve pile while another 10,000-sheet load is being printed. The Bureau says, "As the first load of 10,000 sheets nears completion, the second load is moved upward in the feeder until the first load is sitting on top of the second load. When the feeder feeds the last sheet of the first load, the first sheet of the second load is in position to be fed as if it were part of the first load." This can

continue indefinitely. However, the Bureau requires that the press be stopped after each 20,000 sheets to verify the count. This procedure is primarily a press register and load check and may not take as much as five minutes.

The press is equipped with two delivery receivers which provide the capability of stacking all sheets printed from one plate in one delivery pile, and the sheets from the other plate in the other pile. These receivers are expected to help the currency examiners.

"The wiping system uses three paper wipers. The wipers reciprocate in a fixed position. After the engraved plates are charged with ink, the plate cylinder continues to rotate, making contact with each of the three wipers which remove the surface ink from the plates, but do not disturb the ink in the engraved lines," says the Bureau. These new presses are so designed that it is not necessary to stop them to remove used wiper rolls or to add new ones; the design is such as to permit this to be performed safely while the presses continue to produce at operational speed.

The present currency plate format will not be changed for use on these new presses and the notes printed by them will be indistinguishable from those printed on the Bureau's other presses.

Though it may be quite some time, the Bureau expects to eventually be able to go to a water-wiping system in place of the paper-wiping method. These new presses have been designed accordingly to permit the ready removal of the paper-wiping system when that day arrives.

With the addition of this new press the Bureau now has three different kinds of currency presses in operation:

1. The old 1-plate De La Rue's.
2. The 4-plate Gioris. (They have these in one basic design but in three versions through successive revisions; the main difference to the uninitiated is probably a little more speed in each version.)
3. The 2-plate modified American Bank Note Magnas.

Some of the Giori presses have been used for postage stamps and food coupons when needed, but otherwise the product of all of them has been currency, using the 32-subject plate format. They are all sheetfed, single-color rotary presses, printing by the dry process.

Our thanks to the Bureau for being able to present this information.

It's in the Books —

Excerpts from

Dye's Counterfeit Detector, July, 1884 Edition

Donated to SPMC Library by
Morey Perlmutter

New Counterfeit \$10 Silver Certificate Series of 1880

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department has received advices that this new counterfeit has appeared in the West. It is supposed to have been printed from a wood cut, and is an inferior counterfeit, but may deceive those who handle money

very rapidly without examination. It is signed G. W. Schofield, Register, and Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer, and the counterfeit is somewhat shorter than the genuine note. The paper is inferior, and sometimes composed of two thin layers with the silk parallel

lines and fibre placed between them. On the back of bill, near the top, from this portion of a sentence "and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued" the word "all" is entirely omitted, and the words "when so" are tied together as one word.

WANTED: RARE LARGE-SIZE NOTES

We require RARE large-size notes in any grade; type notes in CU only (no Federals, please), in \$1 through \$100 denominations.

We also need all grades large-size NATIONAL BANK NOTES, mainly FIRST CHARTER \$1, \$2 and \$5; SECOND CHARTER brownback \$5s, and THIRD CHARTER RED SEALS \$5, \$10 and \$20.

TOP DEALER PRICES PAID FOR REQUIRED MATERIAL.

We also pay top dealer prices for required "AMERICANA" WESTERN, INDIAN & TERRITORIAL items of mid-1840s to early 1900s **ONLY**, such as: broadsides, Gold Rush, Pony Express and Wells, Fargo memorabilia; documents, letters, coins, photos, law badges, signs, frontier artifacts, bars, books, autographs, checks, bonds, certificates, drafts, covers, Indian artifacts of all types (no current jewelry), pre-1898 firearms, etc. (No "Wells Fargo" buckles or reproductions of any kind, please.)

WRITE or CALL (collect) first and describe what you have to offer.

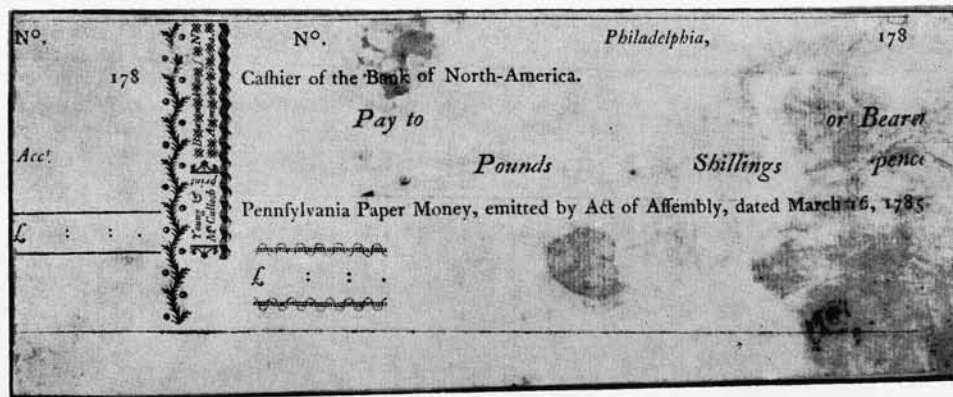
As dealers, we also have on hand a fine selection of notes and Western collateral for sale. Your inquiries are respectfully solicited.

M. PERLMUTTER

P. O. BOX 476, NEWTON CTR., MA. 02159

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Specializing in U. S. LARGE paper currency, Series 1861-1923, and Western "Americana." Researchers, Dealers and Appraisers. Contributors to the leading publications and trends in the field of U. S. paper money. Members of SPMC (948), ANA, ANS, PMCM, CCRT and other leading syndigraphic, numismatic, exnumistic and philatelic organizations.



A Bank of North America Check

By RICHARD T. HOOBER

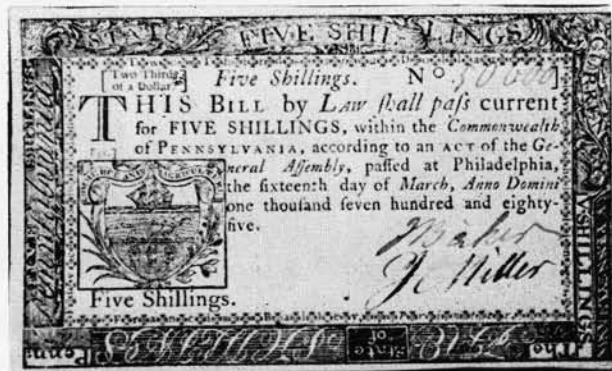
THE close association between paper money and checks as a form of fiat currency is no more clearly shown than on this possibly unique check. Issued by the Bank of North America, payable in pounds sterling it was specifically printed to be used only in drawing against the funds created by the "Act of Assembly, dated March 16, 1785," as indicated on the illustration.

The checks were printed by Young & McCulloch, Philadelphia, whose name appears at the left; the bank's name is also worked into the left end panel, the letters alternating with the crosshatching of the design.

Under "An Act For Furnishing the Quota of This State Towards Paying the Annual Interest of the Debt of the United States and for Finding and Paying the Interest of the Public Debt of This State," a total of £150,000 was to be raised to pay on debts contracted by the United States. Also, under the provisions of an earlier act, passed November 27, 1779, the state was obligated to pay between £15,000 and £20,000 to the legatees of Thomas and Richard Penn and the widow of Thomas Penn, one year after the termination of the war.

Thus, a loan office, with the Bank of North America as the fiscal agent to receive the said taxes and to draw checks against such funds, was to be set up and into it was to be deposited with the Continental Loan Office, £123,932, the estimated quota of the interest on the debt incurred during the Revolution. Certificates for money loaned, articles furnished or services performed during the war were to be used in lieu of currency.

This same act further stated that the sum of £76,945 17s. 6d in "lawful money of this state" was to be assessed each year on real estate and personal property throughout the state. Quite specifically, the taxes levied were to be paid in gold or silver "at the rate of three pounds for one-half Johannes of Portugal money, weighing nine pennyweight of gold, and seven shillings and sixpence for one Spanish milled dollar weighing seventeen pennyweight and six grains of silver or in bills of credit hereinafter directed to be made and issued and in no other money whatsoever." Notes of earlier Pennsylvania issues would not be accepted.



Only notes of this particular issue, such as the denomination illustrated here, could be used.

The ever-present demand for increasing the circulation of paper money in the colony due to the "scarcity of gold and silver money in the country, the inhabitants of this commonwealth are suffering much inconvenience for want of a sufficient circulating medium of internal commerce and it is deemed expedient that a moderate sum in bills of credit should be issued and that their punctual redemption should be secured by the funds herein-before established." The credit of Pennsylvania relative to redemption of all previously issued notes was always outstanding.

After the Articles of Confederation in 1781, and the attainment of complete independence in 1783, the new nation was now a foreign country in its dealings with England and Europe. It now had to compete with its rivals for the profitable West Indies trade, which had been of great importance prior to the Revolution. As a consequence of sharply reduced commerce, an economic depression in 1784-1785 brought about additional problems in adjusting to the new order.

Reference: Statutes at Large of Penna. Vol. XI. Harrisburg, Pa. 1906

A special stamp released by Argentina on Feb. 3, 1973 commemorated the 150th anniversary of the Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires, first to issue bank notes in the republic. It depicts the bank's insignia and the first coin issued by the institution.

A Syngraphic Survey

The U. S. Centennial and Exhibition of 1876

By M. OWEN WARNS

THE successful London International Exposition of 1851 left a marked effect on the mind of Wabash University Professor John M. Campbell. Thus in 1866 he set forth the proposition that the United States should stage a centennial commemorative exposition in celebration of the progress and achievements of its first hundred years as a nation. Because international expositions were the vogue at the time, it was expected that such an event would be but one part of the overall celebration, but as it turned out, the exposition was the heart of it, creating inestimable prestige and good will for the U.S.

The Paris International Exposition of 1867, which surpassed the London International in attendance, further served as a stimulus for the American celebration. Even more momentum was gained from the projected Vienna International of 1873. Thus the anticipated centennial celebration became the number one topic of conversation among patriotic Americans, especially those in government and business. Enthusiasm ran high in Philadelphia, a city richly endowed with historic sites and symbols of the American Revolution.

However, considerable opposition to Philadelphia as the site of the exhibition arose in Massachusetts, whose Congressional delegation unsuccessfully opposed passage of an act authorizing the centennial celebration and exhibition to honor the now-mature nation's accomplishments in agriculture, industry, science and the fine arts.

The following excerpt from President Grant's fourth annual message of Dec. 2, 1872, explains the status of the projected celebration at that time:

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

In accordance with the terms of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, providing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, a commission has been organized, consisting of two members from each of the States and Territories. This commission has held two sessions, and has made satisfactory progress in the organization and in the initiatory steps necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act, and for executing also the provisions of the act of June 1, 1872, creating a centennial board of finance. A preliminary report of progress has been received from the president of the commission, and is herewith transmitted. It will be the duty of the commission at your coming session to transmit a full report of the progress made, and to lay before you the details relating to the exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures, which by the terms of the act is to be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1876.

This celebration will be looked forward to by American citizens with great interest, as marking a century of greater progress and prosperity.

U. S. GRANT.

Financing the Centennial International Exhibition

CONGRESSIONAL opponents of the Exhibition successfully blocked the appropriation of funds to establish and operate the event. However, on June 1, 1872 Congress created a Centennial Board of Finance (a separate corporation within the Centennial Commission) headed by H. S. Lansing. Its principal task was to raise the necessary \$10 million through the sale of Centennial stock certificates at ten dollars each. The response to the drive fell far short, netting only about \$2½ million. Further exacerbating the situation was the unforeseen increase in estimated costs of buildings, maintenance and the participation of foreign countries. Just a scant six weeks before the scheduled opening of the Exhibition on May 10, 1876, President Grant was forced to send the following message to Congress:

Executive Mansion, March 27, 1876.

To the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication received from the chairman of the board on behalf of the United States Executive Departments, containing in detail the operations of the board and setting forth the present embarrassments under which it is now laboring in the endeavor to conduct the participation of the Government in the Centennial Exhibition, and showing very clearly the necessity of additional funds to carry out the undertaking in a creditable manner.

U. S. GRANT.

In response Congress authorized a repayable loan of \$2 million (some sources say \$1½ million); the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania also loaned a million dollars on the same basis to cover the cost of completing the Centennial Memorial Building. The city of Philadelphia came through with a \$1½ million repayable loan, while other substantial loans and contributions were received from local businesses and individuals. After the close of the celebration, the Centennial Board of Finance was able to repay all the loans and to redeem the shares sold to the public at a rate of 20c on the dollar.

The Centennial International Exhibition Stock Certificate

THE Centennial Board of Finance stock certificate, prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was a superior example of contemporary art, embodying the best in the American style of engraving, and has in the opinion of many critics never been surpassed. Its theme was a panoramic view of the nation



Reverse of Friedberg design no. 105, \$100 First Charter National Bank Note, with same vignette used on stock certificate.



Trumbull painting of the Declaration of Independence signing used on design of Bank of Michigan note dated 1862. (Photo courtesy of David Granzin.)

with surrounding allegorical groups indicative of progress in all fields of human endeavour.

At the center bottom was a reproduction of John Trumbull's "Signing of the Declaration of Independence" as used by the American Bank Note Co. on the reverse of the first charter original series National Bank Notes, \$100 denomination, and which has been reborn in slightly modified form on the new \$2 Federal Reserve Note issued April 13, 1976. Directly beneath the engraving on the certificate is the legend

Geo. B. McCartee, Chief of Bureau. Geo. W. Casilear, Supt. of Engraving.

Engraved & Printed at the Bureau, Engraving & Printing.

The Treasury Department ordered 10,000 numbered certificates to be delivered to the Centennial Board of Finance in fiscal 1875 with an additional 6000 in fiscal 1876. They bore the printed signatures of Fred. Fraley, cashier, and Jno. Welsh, president of the CBF.¹

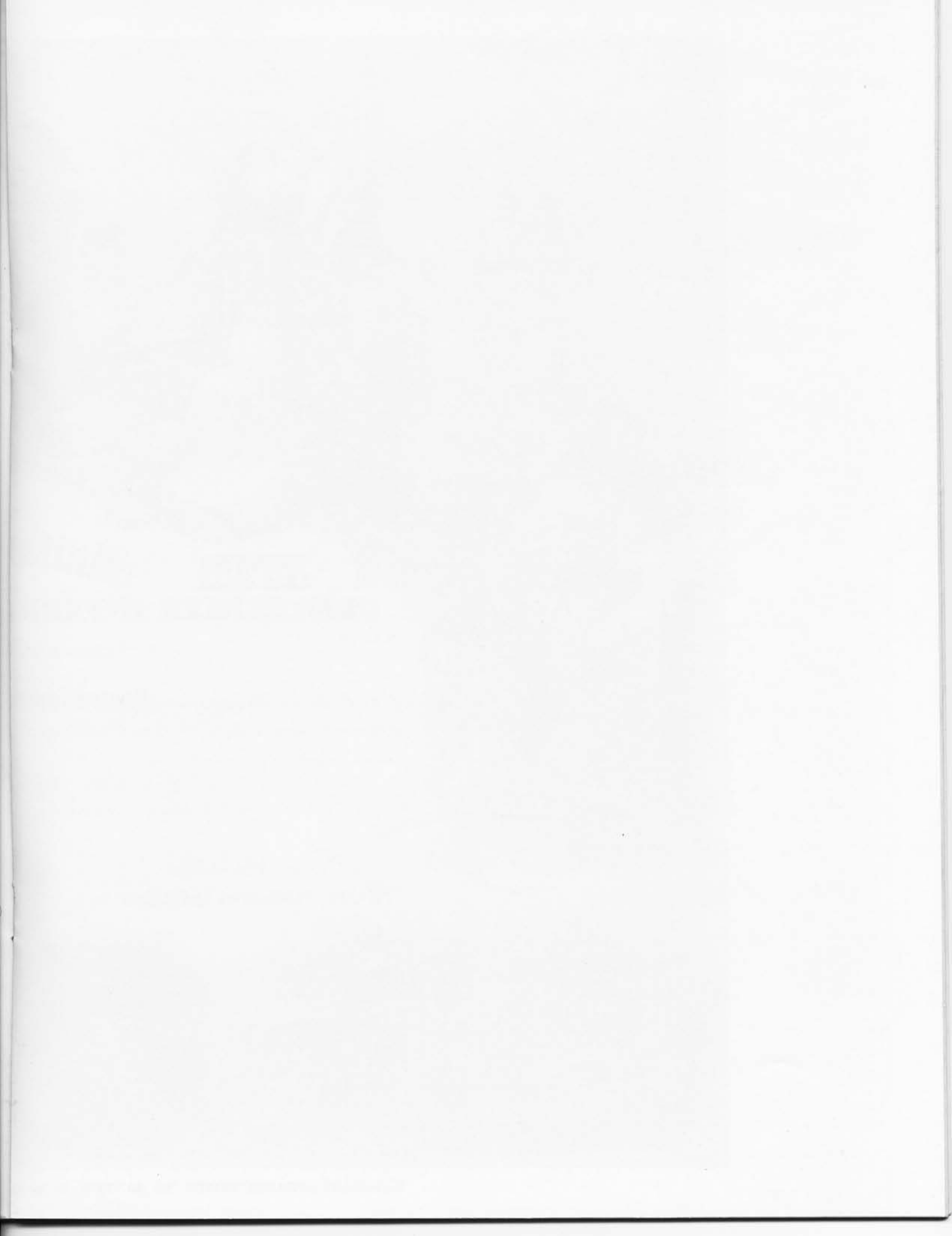
Indicative of the esteem in which these large, elaborate pieces of paper were held was the reaction of one Philadelphian, Mary Collins, who when asked if she wished to surrender her \$10 stock certificate replied, "I do not entertain the idea of giving up my cherished memento of the Centennial Exhibition. It is a fine work of art, it is prized too greatly, it will occupy a place of honor on the wall of our library."

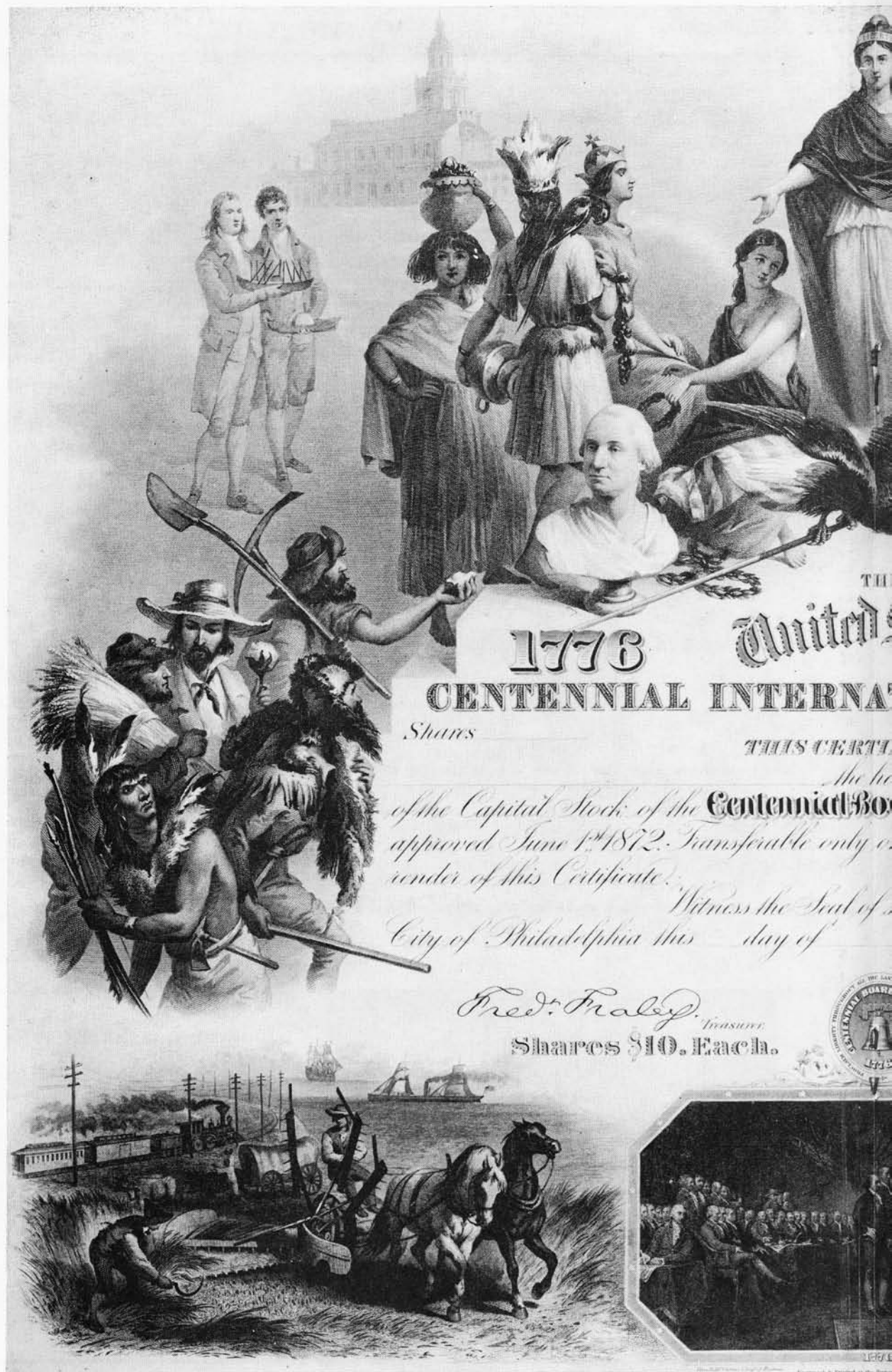
Note: The pull-out copy of the historic stock certificate can be removed and framed if desired.

The States Join the Celebration, Paying Their Own Way



The Ohio State Pavilion at the Centennial Exhibition.



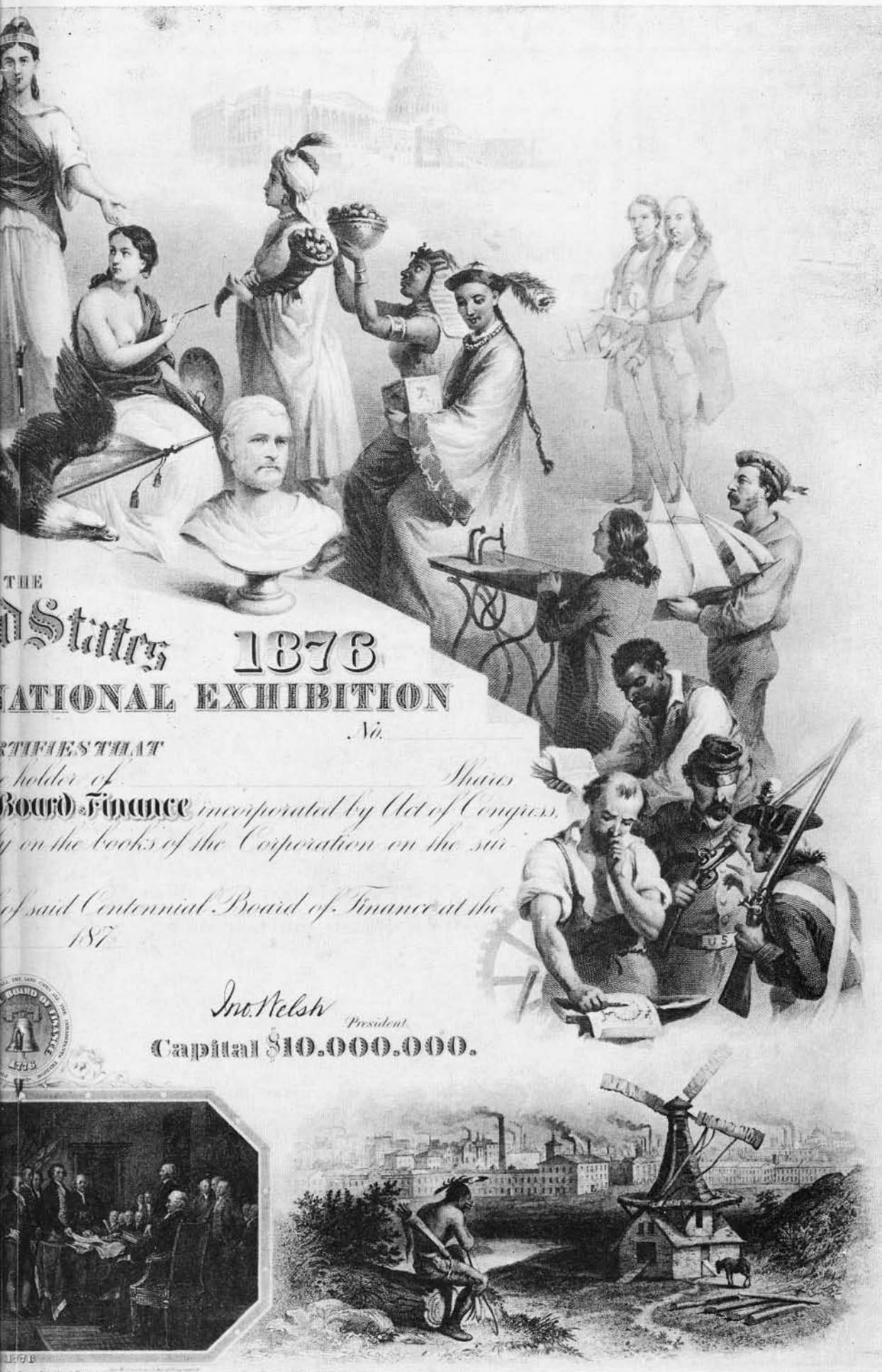


THE
1776 **United**
CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL
 Shares

THIS CERTIFICATE is the
 of the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance,
 approved June 1st 1872. Transferable only on the
 tender of this Certificate. Witness the Seal of the
 City of Philadelphia this day of

Fred. Fraley, Treasurer
 Shares \$10. Each.





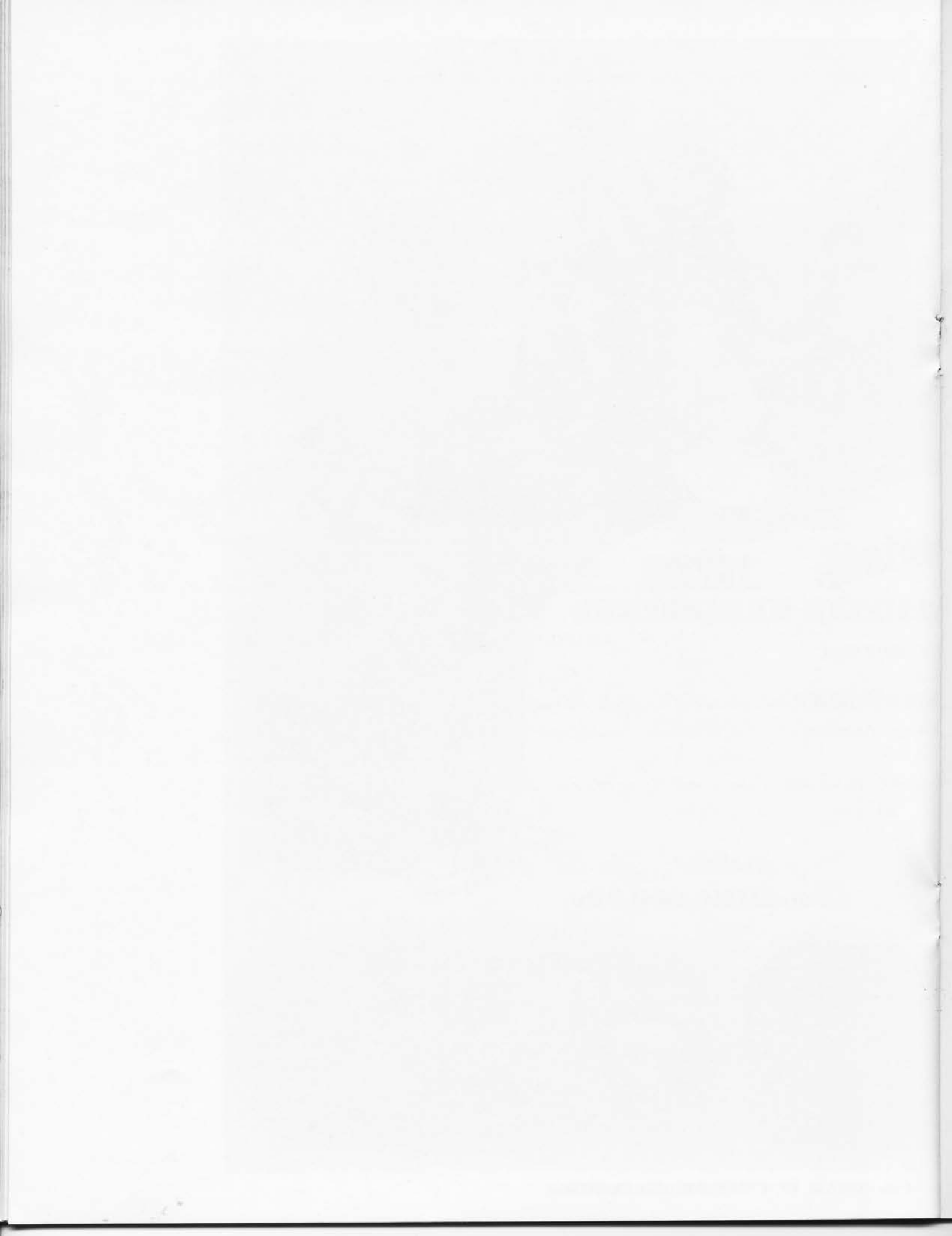
THE
Centennial 1876
NATIONAL EXHIBITION

CERTIFIES THAT

holder of
Board of Finance incorporated by Act of Congress,
 on the books of the Corporation on the sur-
 of said Centennial Board of Finance at the
 187

Mr. Nelsh President.
 Capital \$10,000,000.





PRESIDENT Grant's nationwide invitation to the states and territories to join in the Centennial celebration was received with great enthusiasm and cooperation. Many constructed and maintained at their own expense individual and distinctively designed pavilions serving as places for their constituents to gather and show off their lifestyles and exhibit their locally-made products.

Colorado became the 36th state on August 1, 1876 and was immediately dubbed the "Centennial State." Of all the state structures erected during the Centennial, only the Ohio building stands today on the old grounds of the Exhibition in Fairmount Park.²

OFFICIAL CALL FOR LOCAL HISTORIES

By the President of the United States

A Proclamation

Whereas a Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States was duly approved on the 13th day of March, last, which Resolution is as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it be and is hereby recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to the people of the several countries or towns on the approaching Centennial Anniversary of our National Independence and that they cause to have delivered on such day an historical sketch of said country or town from its formation and that—

Given under my hand at the City of Washington the twenty-fifth day of May in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy six and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundredth.

/signed/ U.S. Grant

By the President
/s/ Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State

President Grant Opens the Centennial Celebration and Exhibition

Washington, May 1, 1876.

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith, for the information of Congress, a report of the president of the Centennial Commission upon the ceremonies to be observed at the opening of the exhibition on the 10th instant. It will be observed that an invitation is therein extended to Senators and Representatives to be present on that occasion.

U. S. GRANT.

[The same message was sent to the House of Representatives.]

THE 18th President of the United States, Ulysses Simpson Grant, a warm supporter of the Centennial, arrived at 10 A.M. on May 10, 1876 to officially open the long-anticipated celebration in concert with the heads of foreign countries and other dignitaries amid the unfurled flags symbolic of the 40 countries participating. The hundredth birthday was notably impressive on that sun-drenched morning, one of the most prestigious days in the country's history. Philadelphia was reeling with a hilarious enthusiasm as the capital of the free world!

By the President of the United States

A Proclamation

Whereas a Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States was duly approved on the 13th day of March, last, which Resolution is as follows: Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it be, and is hereby recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several States that they assemble on their several countries or towns on the approaching Centennial Anniversary of our National Independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day an historical sketch of said country or town from its formation, and that—

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy six, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundredth.

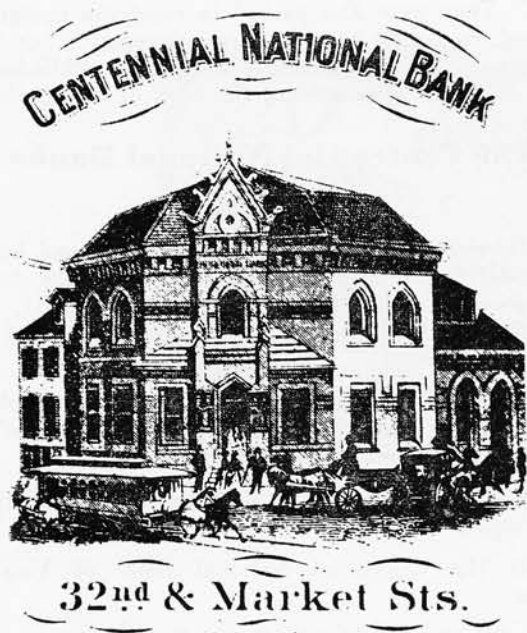
U. S. Grant

By the President
Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State

A patriotic show of exuberance took place on New Year's Eve of 1876 when Philadelphians raised the old Colonial Flag over Independence Hall. The flag had been presented to our country by George Washington on January 1, 1776 when he organized the Continental Army. The flag retained the British Union Jack, but introduced the 13 alternating red and white stripes denoting the Original 13 States. It is known today as the Grand Union Flag.



Visitor's Certificate, Centennial Exhibition. According to "The Story of the Centennial of 1876" by S. E. Trout (1929), the original certificate was signed by J. F. Hartranft, governor of Pennsylvania, W. S. Stokley, mayor of Philadelphia, and U. S. Grant, President of the United States in ceremonies on June 18, 1876. Reproductions were given to visitors as "documentary evidence of their having gone to the Centennial." At the bottom edge are the inscriptions "Copyright 1876, by R. Murphy" and "Designed & engraved by THE MAJOR & KNAPP CO. N.Y. and issued from the presses of R. HOE & CO. at the International Exhibition."



The Centennial National Bank, Philadelphia (illustration enlarged from a check).

Branch Office of the Centennial National Bank at the Exhibition

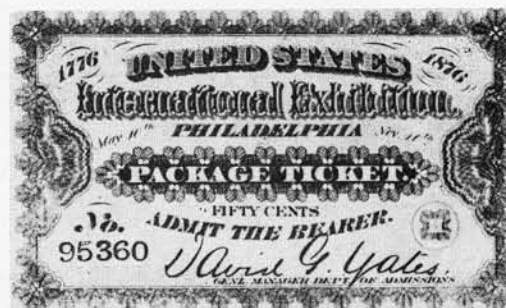
LOCATED just outside and to the right of the Main Entrance Hall of the Exhibition, a branch office of the Centennial National Bank of the City of Philadelphia was established. It served as an admission ticket distribution and end-of-the-day collection point as well as a change center. Some 104 "money gates" were situated at convenient approaches to the hundreds of buildings within the 280 acres of the Exhibition grounds. The lock-dropped ticket admission boxes from these gates were brought to the Branch Office at the close of the day for accounting of daily receipts. Accurate records were kept. Although just under a million people were admitted, only slightly over 800,000 actually paid as a result of "re-entries" and passes. In passing it is interesting to note that \$1,001.00 in counterfeit money had been used to purchase admission tickets during the Centennial.

Centennial Exhibition Admission Tickets

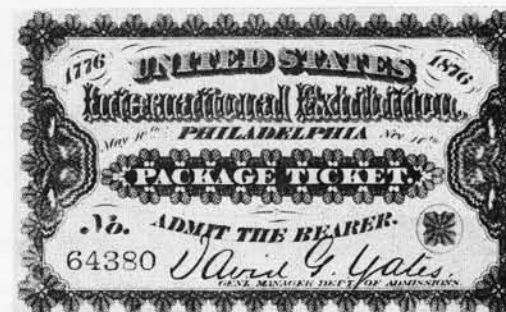
ILLUSTRATED here are three types of admission tickets used at the Centennial. If additional letters were employed within the engraved circles other than those shown, then additional varieties will exist. Ticket "A" has the letter "A" within the engraved circle at the lower right and the words "FIFTY CENTS" in capital letters printed in red diagonally across the face. Both the obverse and reverse of this type are printed on thin white card stock. Ticket "B" has the letter "H" set within the engraved circle; the obverse is printed on white stock while the reverse is printed on a light green.



Type A Exhibition ticket ("FIFTY CENTS" in red).



Type B Exhibition ticket with letter "H" at lower right.



Type C Exhibition ticket, no letter at lower right.



Reverse common to all three types of Exhibition tickets.

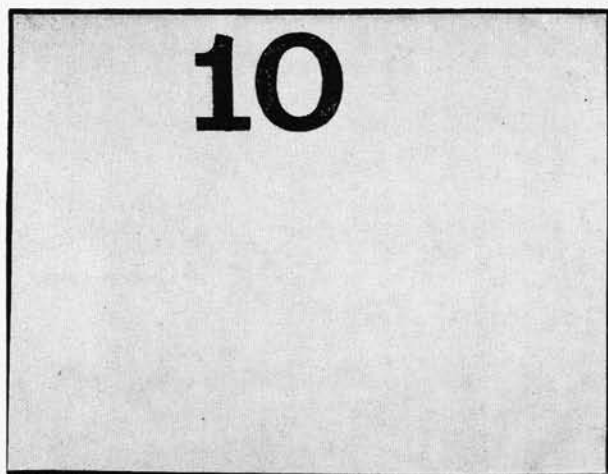
On ticket "C" there is no letter within the engraved circle; the obverse is printed on white stock and the reverse on pink. All three types have the printed signature of David G. Yates, General Manager, Department of Admissions.³

**CENTENNIAL
National Bank,
Philadelphia.**

\$50

100 *IT*

Strap from a pack of 100 Exhibition tickets.



Envelope which contained ten Exhibition tickets.



Seal of the Philadelphia Bank Note Co. on a package of Exhibition tickets.

The tickets were engraved and printed by the Philadelphia Bank Note Company and delivered to the Centennial National Bank where they were strapped in bundles of 100 and delivered to the Branch Office of the bank at the Exhibition for distribution to the "money

gates." They were also packed in envelopes containing five and ten tickets with the large numeral "5" or "10" respectively. The imprinted wax seal of the Philadelphia Bank Note Company secured the back of the envelopes.

The Centennial National Banks of 1876

THE year 1876 turned out to be the second leanest year for the chartering of National Banks during the entire note issuing period (1863-1935), with only 29 banks chartered by the Comptroller of the Currency.

As an outgrowth of the prevailing patriotic atmosphere, two of the 29 banks chartered selected "Centennial" as a part of their bank titles. They were:

2317 The Centennial National Bank of the City of Philadelphia

2330 The Centennial National Bank of Virginia, Illinois

The Centennial National Bank of the City of Philadelphia

This bank was chartered on January 19, 1876 and was located at 3126 Market Street in Philadelphia. The original officers of the bank were:

Officers

George M. Troutman, President, Charles Wheeler, Vice-President, Theodore Kitchen, Cashier, S. S. Sharp, Ass't. Cashier, A. P. Rutherford, Notary.

E. A. Rollins, Director, Clarence H. Clark*, Director, George F. Tyler, Director, John D. Taylor, Director, Charles E. Pugh, Director.

* In 1900 the bank's deposits had risen to more than \$3,500,000.00 with Clarence Howard Clark Jr. (the son of the bank's original director) as president.

—closed on October 3, 1925, consolidated with charter #1.
—circulation assumed by charter #1.
—capital, \$3,000,000.00 Par Value of stock, \$100,000.00.
—Circulation Issued:

First Charter, 1875 series

10-10-10-10 plate=\$741,080, bank serials—1 to 18527

Second Charter, Brown Backs

10-10-10-20 plate=\$666,000, bank serials—1 to 13320

Second Charter, 1882-1908 Green Backs

10-10-10-20 plate=\$805,700, bank serials—1 to 16114

Third Charter, Plain Backs, Blue Seals

10-10-10-20 plate=\$1,413,050, bank serials—1 to 28261

—Total amount of circulation issued=\$3,625,830
—Amount outstanding, report of 1925=\$196,000
—Responsibility for redeeming its circulation was assumed by Charter #1.

The Centennial National Bank of Virginia, Illinois

This was the 15th of the 29 National Banks to be chartered in 1876. It had the distinction of issuing notes of the three charter periods plus the 1929-1935 period. It was located 27 miles northwest of Springfield and had a population of 1200 in the year of chartering.

The Centennial National Bank of Virginia

#2330

—chartered on April 11, 1876
—placed in voluntary liquidation on Jan. 22, 1931; cap.—\$50,000.
—absorbed by the Petefish, Skiles & Company State Bank, Virginia



Fr. #552, Second Charter dated green back, Centennial National Bank of the City of Philadelphia.



Fr. #632, Third Charter blue seal plain back, Centennial National Bank of the City of Philadelphia, Irwin Fisher, cashier; E. M. Malpass, president.



Fr. #487, Second Charter brown back, Centennial National Bank of Virginia, Ill., John J. Bergen, cashier; W. L. Black, president.



Fr. #658, Third Charter blue seal plain back, Centennial National Bank of Virginia, Ill., D. H. Salzenstine, ass't. cashier; W. M. Gooding, president.

R. L. Austin, President. *George W. Bladen, Vice President.* *Theo. E. Wiedersheim, Cashier.*
Capital, \$500,000. 3085. Surplus, \$225,000.
The Independence National Bank.
Philadelphia. March 5, 1898.

Mr. Theo. Leonhardt,
 Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs—

One of our customers desires to know the price of a check like
 the enclosed per one-thousand. Please advise us.

Yours truly,

Theo. E. Wiedersheim
 Cashier.

*10-10-20 3.15
 5-5-5 1.50
 10-10-20 2.15
 5-5-5 3.15
 10-10-20 2.15
 11.50*

Correspondence from Independence National Bank, Philadelphia, signed by Theo. E. Wiedersheim, cashier.

—Circulation Issued

—First Charter Series of 1875
 5- 5- 5- 5 plate=\$142,300. worth; serials 1 to 7115

—Second Charter Brown Backs
 5- 5- 5- 5 plate=\$41,100. worth; serials 1 to 2055
 10-10-10-20 plate=\$56,000. worth; serials 1 to 1120

—Second Charter 1882-1908 Backs
 5- 5- 5- 5 plate=\$46,040. worth; serials 1 to 2302
 10-10-10-20 plate=\$79,000. worth; serials 1 to 1580

—Third Charter Plain Back Blue Seals
 5- 5- 5- 5 plate=\$104,300. worth; serials 1 to 5215
 10-10-10-20 plate=\$161,850. worth; serials 1 to 3237

—Small Size
 \$ 5. type 1=\$14,700. worth; serials 1 to 490
 \$10. type 1=\$15,480. worth; serials 1 to 258
 \$20. type 1=\$ 7,560. worth; serials 1 to 63

—Total amount of circulation issued = \$668,330.
 —Amount outstanding at close = \$ 27,637½
 —Amount of large-size outstanding at close = \$ 6,527½

Another National Bank Title Attributable

to the Centennial

One is reminded of the establishment of the Independence National Bank of Philadelphia chartered in 1883 as No. 3085. An undeniable air of patriotism flourished for years after the celebration closed with indelible reminders of the honors bestowed upon it and Independence Hall. The bank title of "Independence" was well-conceived and certainly most appropriate. The bank lasted 18 years and had outstanding National Bank Notes at its closing of \$69,200.00 when it consolidated with The Girard National Bank, charter No. 592 in 1901. The

latter bank itself was consolidated with The Philadelphia National Bank, charter No. 539, in 1926.

The Independence National Bank of Philadelphia #3085
—chartered on Dec. 1, 1883
—placed in voluntary liquidation on May 3, 1901; cap.—\$500,000.
—consolidated with #592

—**Circulation Issued**
—**Second Charter Brown Backs**
5-5-5 plate=\$497,940. worth; serials 1 to 24897
10-10-10-20 plate=\$222,800. worth; serials 1 to 4456
—Total amount of circulation issued=\$720,740.
—Amount outstanding at close =\$ 69,200.
—Amount outstanding in 1910 =\$ 5,455.
—Bank officers according to Comptroller reports:

—**Presidents**

1884-1886 Peter A. Keller
1887-1888 Charles Lennig
1889-1900 R. L. Austin

—**Cashiers**

1884-1885 Willard B. Moore
1886-1888 R. L. Austin
1889-1900 Theo E. Wiedersheim

Acknowledgments

And now, credit where credit is due for their indulgence and assistance in making this timely endeavour possible...

John Coleman, James A. Conlon, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, William P. Donlon, John Hickman, Stanley Janusz, Art Leister, David L. Levitt, Gary Lonnon, Dr. John A. Muscalus, Barbara R. Mueller, Hank Spangenberg, Malcomb G. Thompson and Louis Van Belkum.

References and Sources

Maass, John. *The Glorious Enterprise*, 1974. American Life Foundation and Study Institute, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

National Archives

Philadelphia Museum of Art. *The Architecture of Frank Furness*, 1973

Reports of the Comptroller of the Currency

FOOTNOTES

1. John Welsh, a public-spirited citizen, bought the land, parcel by parcel, for the Centennial. Then he gave the land to the City of Philadelphia for Fairmount Park. He charged exactly \$1 for the property. He also gave a large portion of Wissahickon parkland to Fairmount Park. Subsequently, he served as the U. S. ambassador to Britain.

2. From the Philadelphia *Daily News*, Dec. 23, 1975:

Bicentennial visitors will get a glimpse of America's birthday blast when a miniature model of the 1876 World's Fair goes on display next spring in Fairmount Park.

The 40-foot by 200-foot scale model of the Centennial Exposition is being restored to its Victorian splendor for \$7,000 as a Bicentennial attraction. A sound and light presentation is being installed to tell the story of the Centennial in Fairmount Park.

The model, created by faculty and students at the Spring Garden Institute in 1876, depicts the 236-acre fairgrounds that stretched from George's Hill to the Schuylkill, and from Parkside Ave. (then Elm Ave.) to the Belmont Plateau.

Memorial Hall, headquarters for the Fairmount Park Commission, and Ohio House, at Belmont Ave. and States Drive, are the only two buildings remaining of the 249 that were part of the Centennial.

3. From the Philadelphia *Sunday Bulletin*, Dec. 21, 1975 "Mr. Fixit" column:

With so much talk about the Bicentennial next year, do you know if anyone's interested in mementos of the Centennial celebration?

Our family heirlooms include a ticket to the U.S. International Exhibition, held in Philadelphia. The ticket's in perfect condition, a dark blue with the words "fifty cents" printed on the front in red. It has the dates 1776 and 1876 in the corners.

Can you tell us if it's worth anything?

Antique collector Harry Harris, who specializes in Centennial mementos told us that owning a ticket to the Centennial is nothing to get into a "dither" about.

If in perfect condition, you might get as much as \$5 for it but the most likely figure would be about \$2.50. Like all antiques and mementos it's a matter of supply and demand and there are just too many of these tickets in circulation, according to Harris.

Close to 10 million people visited the Fairmount Park site during the 6-month exhibition that ran from May 10 to Nov. 10, 1876. There were 194 buildings, housing exhibits in the fair area in West Fairmount Park that stretched from the Schuylkill River to 52d st. and northward to Belmont Plateau. Memorial Hall is the only building left there today. Seven miles of avenues and walks surrounded the fair grounds. A narrow gauge railroad, four miles long, transported visitors for a 5-cent fare.

* Editor's Note: According to the best sources, the attendance figure was one million persons, as stated previously by Mr. Warns.

Addendum

Additional syngraphic sidelights on the Centennial Exhibition have been furnished by Ronald H. Horstman. The following relates to a special numismatic display presented by the "Banks and Bankers' Committee on Coins and Currency of the U. S. Centennial Exposition of 1876" and a form of response:

1875.

DANIEL B. CUMMINS, *Chairman,*
Banks' and Bankers' Committee on Coins and Currency
of the U. S. Centennial Exposition.

Dear Sir:

..... will be happy to co-operate with your
committee in forming a National Association, to take
part in commemorating the Centennial Anniversary of
our National Independence, in the City of Philadelphia
in 1876, and will serve as a member of a National
Committee to represent in part the Banks' and Bankers'
of the State of.....

Please notify as to time and place of meeting
of the Committee.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully,

Banks' & Bankers' Committee on Coins & Currency

OF THE

U. S. CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION OF 1876.



Philadelphia, November 21st, 1874.

The associated banks of the city of Philadelphia desiring to nationalize and give efficiency in action to the patriotic thought of the Centennial Exposition of 1876, unanimously adopted on the seventh of September last, the following preamble and resolution.

WHEREAS, In pursuance of recent legislation by Congress a cordial invitation has been extended by the Government of the United States to all foreign nations to take part and be represented, both through their people and products, in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776, which invitation has been generally accepted; and whereas, under the stimulus of such acceptance, and other encouraging facts, the persons charged with its conduct have contracted for the erection of the necessary buildings with responsible parties, who are diligently prosecuting work upon the same, and the proposed exhibition, in consequence thereof, is now commanding such attention from the people of the United States and of foreign nations as to leave no doubt of its success; and whereas, it is designed and desired that every department of industry and every class of business of the United States should be so represented at the exhibition as to reflect credit upon itself, and give to our own and foreign people an opportunity of forming an intelligent idea of the great progress, vast resources, and immense capabilities of our country, and to effect so desirable an end the cordial and active co-operation of those engaged in every department of agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, and financial business is necessary and proper; and whereas the Centennial Commissioners, representing all the States and Territories, by resolution, have invited the co-operation of the banks and bankers of the country for the purpose; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all national and other banks, and all bankers of the United States, be and they are hereby invited to send representatives to a meeting, to be held at Philadelphia, on the ~~1~~ day ~~of~~ ~~the~~ 1875, to form an association for the purpose of collecting, classifying, and exhibiting in a suitable department of the Centennial buildings specimens of the coins and paper money of the American Colonies, of the United States, and of all the States from the earliest settlement of the country to the date of the exhibition, together with such statistics of banking and finance generally as will make that department attractive, of historic interest, and illustrative of the development and progress of the country.

At the same time they appointed a committee to correspond with the national and other banks and bankers and numismatians of our country, asking their co-operation in the laudable effort to make the coinage and currency of the nation tell their story of a hundred years. This committee has added to its numbers, as appear below, and for the purpose of carrying into effect the above resolution cordially invite you to unite in an association to be composed of representatives of all national and other banks, bankers, and numismatians of the United States.

In addition to the collection and exhibition of specimens of our national coins and currency, it is also deemed appropriate and desirable to collect and exhibit specimens of all the ancient and modern coins of the world as far as practicable.

When you accept this invitation, or appoint your committee to represent you in this association, be pleased to send your names and address to the chairman of this committee, who will notify you or them of the time and place of meeting of the persons so appointed or accepting this invitation.

The Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Treasurer of the United States, by their respective letters, cordially approve of this movement, and promise their co-operation.

It has also been fully endorsed by the Director General and Financial Committee of the Exposition, with request to enlarge the association and thus promote the general interest of the Exposition. We sincerely hope this invitation will be promptly accepted in the spirit in which it is given.

The Exposition is national not sectional. Let the past in its grand achievements encourage us, and let the promotion of the honor of our whole country be the inspiration and reward of our action.

D. B. Cummins, President Girard National Bank, Chairman.

George Philler, President First National Bank, Secretary.

A. J. Drexel, of the firm of Drexel & Co., Bankers, Treasurer.

Thomas Potter, President City National Bank.

James L. Claghorn, President Commercial National Bank.

James V. Watson, President Consolidation National Bank.

J. H. Seaver, of the firm of E. W. Clark & Co., Bankers.

C. Camblos, of the firm of C. Camblos & Co., Bankers.

George S. Fox, of the firm of Bowen & Fox, Bankers.

N. B. Browne, President Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

C. Cope, President Philadelphia Saving Fund Society.

James Pollock, Superintendent United States Mint.

Lindley Smyth, President Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, &c., &c.

Dr. R. C. Davis, Numismatist.

/// Solicitation from banker's group to form a numismatic display at the Exhibition.

The End

SPMC Chronicle



A Swan Song

IN MY editorial in the last issue, you may recall that I confidently invited writers from the discontinued publications *World Coins* and *Numismatic Scrapbook* to publish their work in *PAPER MONEY*. Now, just a couple of months later, I regret to announce that due to a sudden deterioration in my health, I must curtail some of my journalistic activities. Because SPMC and the entire hobby of syngraphics are growing at a rapid pace, I find that my editorial duties for PM are getting beyond my physical capabilities. Since I can no longer produce the magazine on schedule, I must relinquish the editorship.

Naturally, I do so with great regret. PM has been my "baby" since 1964. It was a puny, 28-page quarterly when I became its second editor. Through dint of the hard work and devotion of many members and officers who assisted me, the baby has grown into a vigorous, hefty bimonthly magazine. At this point, therefore, I wish to thank each and every person who has contributed to our success over the past 12 years.

Of course, I realize that the magazine is not perfect. There are gaps in coverage and an overhaul of the graphics is long overdue. But these deficiencies should be challenges to the next editor who can approach the task with enthusiasm and energy not sapped by a decade of hard work on one publication.

No one is irreplaceable; a new editor will be found who will help SPMC realize its true potential. Perhaps I can still contribute an occasional feature if he (or she) can use it. Any any rate, I shall always treasure my years of association with this organization and the many lasting friendships made through it.

No Correspondence After July 1st

I had hoped to finish out the volume but now I know that this is my last issue. If at all possible, I will continue to receive and hold all editorial mail and collect advertising accounts until a new editor is appointed but under no circumstances later than July 1, 1976.

If no one has been appointed by that date, all PM-SPMC mail addressed to me will be turned over unopened to one of our officers for safekeeping. I must

emphasize that this schedule is firm and I cannot deviate from it. Please cooperate.

And now—auf Wiedersehen und Danke Schön!

BARBARA MUELLER

Preliminary SPMC Plans for ANA

New York Convention

President Robert Medlar reports the following schedule of SPMC events at the 1976 ANA convention at the American Hotel:

Thursday, Aug. 26th, Board Meeting, 8 AM breakfast

Thursday, Aug. 26th, General Membership Meeting, 1:30 PM

Friday, Aug. 27th, Membership Luncheon, 12:30 PM

He also advises that once again Tom Bain will conduct his famous raffle. To help repeat the great success of last year, members are urged to contribute worthwhile syngraphic material for it. Remember, it is a tax deductible contribution and you will receive a receipt to that effect. Tom's address is 3717 Marquette Dr., Dallas, TX 75225.

"Occasional Get-togethers" of SPMC'ers

The First Occasional Get-together of the Society of Paper Money Collectors was held at Jamestown, North Dakota, on November 2, 1975, at the invitation of the Central Dakota Coin Club. Twelve members from three states attended and several others, who were unable to attend, were heard from.

Forrest Daniel, SPMC governor, explained the objectives of the Society and displayed its several publications. The meeting was a general discussion of the problems of paper money collectors. It was felt that paper money is a stepchild of numismatics and that the hobby needs more promotion, even to the point of having a national paper money convention in cooperation with related organizations.

The greatest needs, as expressed by the group, are standardization of grading and pricing. The wide spread of prices was a matter of concern, especially in the field of National Currency. There was a call for a more detailed study of the depletion rate of National Currency notes. One member expressed the opinion that insurance rates for paper money collections should be fixed at a lower rate since each note can be positively identified.

The members felt that the exchange of ideas was a good idea and expressed the hope that other meetings can be held in conjunction with other coin shows in the area.

Members of the Society of Paper Money Collectors of the Upper Midwest have been invited to hold their Second Occasional Get-together at 9:00 A.M. on Sunday, June 13, at the Civic Arena, Aberdeen, South Dakota, during the 25th South Dakota State Coin and Stamp Convention. The Ringneck Coin and Stamp Club of Aberdeen is host to the convention on June 11, 12 and 13.

The South Dakota convention will feature a three-day seminar with speakers covering the fields of paper money, coins and stamps, conducted by well-known area collectors. Forrest Daniel of SPMC will present three sessions covering paper money. His subjects will be "Paper Money of the Colonies and the American Revolution," "Treasury Notes of 1812-1815" and "Running Antelope, A South Dakotan Portrayed on a \$5.00 Silver Certificate."

Featured speaker at the Saturday, June 12, banquet will be Edward C. Rochette, executive director of the American Numismatic Association.

The 25th South Dakota Convention promises to be the outstanding show of the year in the Upper Midwest. Full details and program are available from Charles W. Fulker, Box 10, Bath, South Dakota 57427.

News of Regional and Specialty Groups

Judaic Syngraphics Specialty Group Formed

SPMC member and author Franz Frankl has been chosen as first president of the newly formed Judaic Syngraphic Collectors Association (JSCA). Organized for educational and fraternal purposes, the JSCA is to promote, stimulate and advance the study of Jewish syngraphics—paper money of the Palestine Mandate, Israel, Turkey before 1918, Egypt 1917-1927, Jewish concentration camp and prisoner of war scrip, tokens and chits of Palestine and Israel, paper tokens and associated material pertaining to Zionist and Jewish numismatics.

Also elected were William Rosenblum as vice-president, Stanley Yulich, treasurer, and Kerry Erickson, secretary. The annual dues will be \$10. Membership information is available from Mr. Erickson at 1181 Oakes Blvd., San Leandro, CA 94577.

Currency Club of New England Formed

Leonard H. Finn (SPMC 537) reports that in response to a notice in PAPER MONEY, the Currency Club of New England was formed at a meeting in his home attended by 25 collectors. Four meetings a year are planned. The first was held May 23rd at Providence, R.I. Other meetings planned for 1976 are for September in the Connecticut area and for November at the NENA convention in Manchester, N.H. Dues are \$5 annually. For application forms contact the Secretary, CC of NE, P.O. Box 232, Wilmington, MA 01887.

Rothert Teaches the Younger Generation

Matt Rothert, past president of the American Numismatic Association and SPMC'er, has just completed teaching a course in "Beginning Numismatics" at the Fairview Middle School in Camden, Arkansas.

The course included an introduction to numismatics, the evolution of the silver dollar, a study of the coins of the bible, and touched on the subject of tokens, medals, and paper money.

An average of 17 students comprised this class, which was one of several "mini-courses" taught in the Fairview Middle School to offer the students something other than the normal school curriculum that might revitalize their interest in school.

Rothert Fractional Collection Purchased by Rockholt

The outstanding collection of U. S. Fractional Currency amassed by Matt Rothert, former president of the American Numismatic Association, has been purchased by Rocky Rockholt of St. Paul, Minnesota. Rothert, the man

responsible for "In God We Trust" appearing on all of the current U. S. currency, explained that he started his collection in the mid 1940's, following an illness. Many of the notes came from Stewart Mosher, who prior to his death was employed by the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C. Other notes came from Herman Crofoot, Monrovia, N.Y., who had obtained them from General Spinner's great-great granddaughter. "Mr. Phil" Philpott of Dallas, Texas had also been a source of many of the choice notes in the collection. Rothert acquired numerous single notes at conventions over the years to round out his own personal collection. The pedigree of many of the notes makes them highly desirable.

Rockholt indicates he will study the collection for future articles on Fractionals, keep some of the notes for his own collection, and sell the remainder to one or more collectors who also enjoy this specialty.

Nominations for Board of Governors

Harry G. Wigington, chairman of the 1976 Nominating Committee, has announced the selection of the following members for election to the Board of Governors:

Michael A. Crabb, Jr.

C. John Ferreri

Richard Jones

Robert E. Medlar

Eric P. Newman

Interested in SPMC Publications?

-
- BACK ISSUES
- BOUND VOLUMES
- STATE CATALOGS
-

See the newly revised listing of available publications on Page 118 of this issue.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

HARRY G. WIGINGTON, *Secretary*
P. O. Box 4082 HARRISBURG, PA 17111

New Member Roster

No.	New Members	Dealer or Collector	Specialty
4631	Richard L. Biemer, R. D. #1, Conneaut Lake, Pa. 16316	C, D	National Bank Notes, foreign, Confederate, broken bank & Obsolete
4632	Michael A. Tramte, 2141 North 53rd St., Milwaukee, Wi. 53208	C	U. S. Colonial Notes & U. S. general
4633	Kurt Watts, 2222 East 3380 South, Salt Lake City, Ut. 84109	C	Mormon & Confederate
4634	Donald P. Krebs, 400 Osprey Pl. Drive, Brielle, N.J. 08730	C	
4635	Richard C. Sneider, 2042 Howard Ave., Flint, Mi. 48503	C	U. S. small-size notes
4636	Warren P. Knoebel, P. O. Box 162, New Berlin, Wis. 53151	C	Small currency
4637	A. T. Morris, 1355 Orlando Dr., Baton Rouge, La. 70815	C	National Notes
4638	Abbot Lutz, 1270 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020	D	
4639	Michael Iacono, 168 Spring St., Medford, Ma. 02155	C	Silver certificates, errors, FRN's and National Bank Notes
4640	George J. Hammel, 980 Kiely Blvd. #223, Santa Clara, Ca. 95051	C	U. S. small notes & large notes
4641	Paul H. Carlson, P. O. Box 323, Clemson, S.C. 29631	C	Foreign, general interest, insects illustrated on paper money
4642	Thomas S. Kneitel, P. O. Box 56, Commack, N.Y. 11725	C	Small size notes-silver certificates and legal tender
4643	Mark Louis Mendelson, P. O. Box 37272, Cincinnati, Oh. 45222	C, D	
4644	SP/5 Allan T. Halldorson, 223 Rainbow Apt. #33, San Antonio, Tx. 78209	C	Fractional and 1861 to 1923 large-size notes
4645	E. Reeves Marvel, P. O. Box 72, Delmar, De. 19940	C	
4646	Robert I. Wheeler, 1119 Main St., Hampstead, Md. 21074	C	
4647	Leon Goodman, 3094 E. Livingston, Columbus, Oh. 43227	C	Block collecting, silver certificates & legal tender of \$1, 5 & 10, broken & Nationals of Columbus, Ohio
4648	Chad Mrkonjic, 756 Monmouth Rd., Windsor, Ontario, Canada N8Y 3L2	D	Paper money of world-general
4649	Charles Ziegenfus, 332 Franklin St., Harrisonburg, Va. 22801	C	National Bank Notes
4650	Kent E. Cady, 2123 No. # U.S. 1, Titusville, Fl. 32780	C	Star notes
4651	Wesley J. Lee, 252 Neponset Valley Pkwy., Hyde Park, Ma. 02136	C, D	Large & small-size U. S. currency
4652	Harvey Lee, Granite Terrace, Springfield, Pa. 19064	C	Federal Reserve bank notes & large notes
4653	Ray Carlsen, 1746 Bay St., Sarasota, Fl. 33577	C	U. S. small currency
4654	Michael Barron D/B/A Shell, Metal Mfg. Corp., P. O. Box 681, Freeport, N.Y. 11520	C, D	U. S. large & fractional currency
4655	Y. Ahuja, 1950 Kennedy Rd., #914, Scarborough, Ont., Canada M1P 4S9	C, D	India
4656	George B. Shupp, 600 Seminary Ave., Rahway, N.J. 07065	C, D	Large notes & fractional currency
4657	Gary E. Wolfe, P. O. Box 94, Otis, Co. 80743	C, D	National Currency
4658	V. J. Dannreuther, P. O. Box 151, Anguilla, Miss. 38721	C, D	
4659	Sheldon Adler, 747 Main St., Manchester, Ct. 06040	D	
4660	David M. Beach, 1322 2nd St., N.W., Watertown, S.D. 57201	C, D	All large bills & obsolete
4661	Calvin W. Kane, 8 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222	C, D	National Currency-type notes
4662	William F. Massey, Sr., 1424 Lafayette Lane, Picayune, Miss. 39466	C	Modern U. S. paper money
4663	W. Lance Parrish, P. O. Box 747, Cayce, S.C.	C, D	Confederate, state & obsolete bank notes
4664	David W. Moore, P. O. Box 32034, Fridley, Mn. 55432	C, D	Large-size notes

4665	John R. Salldin, 615-C Chelsea Place, Newport, News, Va. 23603	C	Connecticut & Colorado obsolete notes
4666	Robert E. Jones, 675 Humboldt, Denver, Co. 80218	C	Large currency
4667	Henry Schlesinger, 415 East 52nd St., New York, N.Y. 10022	C	U. S., fractional and large currency
4668	John R. Isted, 818 18th St., #A, Santa Monica, CA 90403	C, D	U. S. large-size
4669	Harold D. Pressel, Jr., 436 Hunting Park Lane, York, Pa. 17402	C	Large & small size currency
4670	Harry E. Eaton, P. O. Box 238, Pomfret, Ct. 06258		

Deceased Members

2400	Earl A. Mann	3754	William S. Marvel
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Resignations

2591	Warren Coin Club	4366	James D. Forte
2327	Edward J. Gluesing	3524	Arnold Stebbins
3424	Carl C. Lavery	713	Clyde H. Proper
3957	Lindsay M. McLennan	3208	Dr. Paul G. Abajian
4299	Thomas J. Ashe		

Specialty Change

4059	Joseph F. Nowak	Chinese Banknotes
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Changes of Address

4386	Arthur Aron, 7519 Maple Ave. #4, Takoma Park, Md. 20012	1733	Stanley W. Scieszka, 3619 Mt. Acomita Ave., San Diego, Ca. 92111
4018	Sal J. Bonito, 333 W 57th St., Apt. 608, New York City, N.Y. 10019	802	Neil J. Wimmer, 2324 Westover Terrace, Burlington, N.C. 27215
2559	Martin T. Gengerke, Jr., 32-54 83rd St., Jackson Heights, N.Y. 11370	898	Jim Tom Nichols, 71 Driftwood Village, Mesquite, Tx 75150
4412	Leroy J. Bellisario, 50 Oak Hill Rd., Southboro, Ma. 01772	4256	Charles E. Straub, P. O. Box 14, Willimantic, Ct. 06226
804	Richard G. Bowman, 115 Glencoe St., Denver, Co. 80220	2511	J. T. Tommy Wills, Jr., P. O. Box 77, Woodlands, Tx. 77373
2327	Edward J. Gluesing, 408 S. Albee Farm Rd., Nokomis, Fl. 33555	3884	W. B. Patterson, 4060 Via Rio, Oceanside, Ca. 92054
2572	Lawrence Becker, 9234 N. Lavergne, Skokie, Il. 60076	1991	David Schlingman, 8069 Stoddard, Kansas City, Mo. 64151
1223	Henry H. Clifford, 1048 Armada Dr., Pasadena, Ca. 91103	3233	Jerry Williams, 2645 North, Beaumont, Tx. 77702
3239	Douglas D. Hunter, M.D., 3000 Lawrence Ave. East, Suite 211, Scarborough, Ont. Can. M1P 2V3	4584	Clark Poppell, 1217 Mesa Rd., Mare Island, Ca. 94592
3857	Winfield A. Becker, Jr., 119 Wood Lane, Haver-town, Pa. 19083	1830	C. C. Schlather, P. O. Box 15568, Phoenix, Az. 85060
2565	Robert Cornell, 270 Maple St., Springfield, Ma. 01105	3943	Joe C. Elliott, P. O. Box 10325, Kansas City, Mo. 64111
3327	Walter Michael Holmes, 125 Aspen Ave., Spring Meadows, Sinking Springs, Pa. 19608	3443	Douglas E. Robinson, P. O. Box 26, Cascade Summit, Or. 97418
2962	David D. Cameron, Apt. #9, 4602 Okeechobee Rd., Fort Pierce, Fl. 33450	4415	Ricky Lee Smith, 2203 Briarcliff Rd., Apt. #3, Atlanta, Ga. 30329
3421	Paul P. Hawley, 6944 Old Whiskey Creek Dr., Fort Myers, Fl. 33901	4356	Matthew T. White, 904 Southerly Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21204
3927	Williard N. Blair, 405 S. Roadway, Coalgate, Ok. 74538	166	Matt Rothert, Sr., 656 Graham St., Camden, Ark. 71701
2170	M. Drillich, 30 Bay 29th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11214	3379	D. R. Sullivan, P. O. Box 101, Oreana, Il. 62554
2348	Joseph M. Homitch, P. O. Box 30052, Seattle, Wash. 98103	4378	James L. Sneed, 4302 Pickwick Cir. #307, Huntington Beach, Fl. 92649
2100	Rev. G. F. Esser, St. Joseph's College, Rensselaer, Ind. 47978	4454	John P. Rahm III, P. O. Box 69A Colonial Dr., Perkiomenville, Pa. 18074
4264	Robert Jackson, 5825 Terrace Park Dr., Dayton, Oh. 45429	1696	D. J. Torrance, 31423 Marne Dr., Rancho Palos Verdes, Ca. 90274
3870	John D. Bastolich, Apt. 202, 3804 Highcrest Rd., N.E., Minneapolis, Mn. 55421	2309	Glenn Hershberg, P. O. Box 1639, Elko, Nv. 89801
3278	Joseph A. Esposito, Box 4222, Pompano Beach, Fl. 33063	3526	W. K. Raymond, 3212 1/2 N. Isabel, Rosemead, Ca. 91770
4349	Carl E. Kaleta, 5133 Glen Verde Dr., Bonita, Ca. 92002	3353	Stephen Tebo, 3141 28th St., Boulder, Co. 80302
3634	Otto V. Barlow, Box 2043, Santa Barbara, Ca. 93120	4306	John E. Hamm, P. O. Box 29652, Dallas, Tx. 75229
		380	Leonard M. Rothstein M.D., 2503 Velvet Valley Way, Owings Mills, Md. 21117
		2623	George B. Tremmel, 422 Cool Springs Dr., Camden, S.C. 29020

- 3531 Kenneth W. Fabian, 17224 Los Banos, Hayward, Ca. 94541
 3860 Robert Kravitz, 12342 Bennington Pl., #23, St. Louis, Mo. 63141
 4103 Ted J. Becker, 840 Park Place, Williston, ND 58801
 4382 Kent Froseth, c/o International Coin, P. O. Box 23008, Minneapolis, Mn. 55423
 597 Frederick E. Kennedy, 501 4th St., N.W., Demotte, Ind. 46310
 4493 LCDR William T. Broder, Comm. Bldg 6 10, NAS Corpus Christi, Tx. 78419
 2646 William J. Farrell, M.D., 87 Linla Lane, Schenectady, N.Y. 12304
 3651 Richard L. Mark, 7 Beechwood Dr., Clifton Park, N.Y. 12065
 1742 Phil A. MacKay, Drawer J, Osceola, Mo. 64776
 4599 Jerry R. Roughton, 2002 Carpenter St., Greensboro, N.C. 27403
 4475 Charles G. Walker, 63 Falcon Rd., Livingston, N.J. 07039
 764 John J. Murphy, 42 Viola St., Lowell, Ma. 01851
 4409 Louis A. Romero, 5111 Harold Way, Apt. 204, Los Angeles, Ca. 90027
 4197 Robert B. Walter, c/o Glenbrook Coin Shop, 253 Hope St., Stamford, Ct. 06906
 2314 John A. Moran, Jr., 420 Dickinson Dr., Devils Lake, Mo. 58301
 1997 Major Donald W. Schleicher, Hq JUSMAG-K P. O. Box 33, APO San Francisco 96302
 4019 Richard E. Reed, Apt. 103, 9120 Fontainebleau Blvd., Miami, Fl. 33172
 742 Jerome H. Remick, P. O. Box 9183, Quebec, G1V 4B1, P.Q., Canada
 2891 Richard H. Skillin, 2581 Hypoluxo Rd., Lantana, Fla. 33462
 3192 SFC Howard A. Daniel III, ODCSI, Systems Division, APO New York 09403
 3116 Gary F. Morrow, Northlake Office Park Bldg., Suite 580, 2310 Parklake Dr., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30345
 577 David F. Paskausky, Apt. 1B, 2614 Ft. Farnsworth Rd., Alexandria, Va. 22303
 3354 Fredric G. Mantei, Jr., P. O. Box 720, Garden City, N.Y. 11530
 3462 Robert J. Gaiette, 114 Mapleridge Dr., Waterbury, Ct. 06705
 1234 Robert J. Rooks, 407 Tangle Dr., Jamestown, N.C. 27282
 2854 Tom Wass, Suite 210, 9601 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Ca. 90210
 3229 William J. Waken, 1716 S. Van Buren, Enid, Ok. 73701
 2484 Joseph R. Mileham, 3123 So. Dirksen Parkway, Springfield, Il. 62703



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of the AMERICAN WEST

Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Montana, New Mexico, Colorado; Dakota, Deseret, Indian, Jefferson Territories!

Cash paid, or fine Obsolete Paper traded.

Have Proof notes from most states, individual rarities, seldom seen denominations, Kirtlands, topicals; Colonial, Continental; CSA, Southern States notes and bonds. Also have duplicate Western rarities for advantageous trade.

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ALL SERIES

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FOR USE BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY ONLY

PAPER MONEY will accept classified advertising from members on a basis of 5c per word, with a minimum charge of \$1.00. The primary purpose of the ads is to assist members in exchanging, buying, selling, or locating specialized material and disposing of duplicates. Copy must be non-commercial in nature. At present there are no special classifications but the first three words will be printed in capital letters. Copy must be legibly printed or typed, accompanied by prepayment made payable to the Society of Paper Money Collectors, and reach the Editor, Barbara R. Mueller, 225 S. Fischer Ave., Jefferson, Wis. 53549 by the 10th of the month preceding the month of issue (i.e., Dec. 10, 1975 for Jan. 1976 issue). Word count: Name and address will count for five words. All other words and abbreviations, figure combinations and initials counted as separate words. No check copies. 10% discount for four or more insertions of the same copy. Sample ad and word count:

WANTED: CONFEDERATE FACSIMILES by Upham for cash or trade for FRN block letters, \$1 SC, U. S. obsolete. John Q. Member, 000 Last St., New York, N. Y. 10015.
(22 words; \$1; SC; U. S.; FRN counted as one word each)

(Because of ever-increasing costs, no receipts for MONEY MART ads will be sent unless specifically requested.)

1907 DEPRESSION SCRIP wanted from Iowa, South Carolina, Montana, Wisconsin, Georgia, Maine and several other states. Write to Tom Sheehan, P.O. Box 14, Seattle, WA 98111 (66)

SET 12 CRISP, uncirculated \$2 Federal Reserves, one from each district, \$31 postpaid, insured. James W. Seville, Drawer 866, Statesville, NC 28677 (65)

PAPER MONEY MAGAZINES: nice set of whole numbers one through thirteen wanted. I seek all types of Connecticut paper, especially uncut sheets. Thanks. Robert Gaiette, 114 Mapleridge Dr., Waterbury, CT 06705

SPRINKLE HAS UNCUT sheets of Cuba bills available. I am buying stock certificates, bonds. Frank Sprinkle, Box 864, Bluefield, WV 24701

45 BROKEN BANK note sheets for sale by mail bid to highest bidder. Send stamp for list closing June 15. E. B. Overlock, 66 Presidents Road, Buzzards Bay, MA 02532

1976 BICENTENNIAL GREETINGS: This old farmer boy wants only one of the 12,500 issued hometown Pleasanton, Kansas Nationals. Thanks. Ed Keck, 5700 Carbon Canyon, Brea, CA 92621

WANTED NEW YORK obsolete and National Currency. Especially from Mid-Hudson, Catskill area. Need N.B. of Wappingers Falls, charter number 9326. Martin Mohnach, Dogwood Hill Rd., Wappingers Falls, NY 12590

FOR SALE: \$20.00 VF FRN 1969-A Richmond district with L.R. "5" in border. \$32.50. Henry D. Blumberg, Box 109, Little Falls, NY 13365

HARPER, KANSAS 8307: I need notes on this charter number. R. Duphorne, Box 3753, Albuquerque, NM 87110

WANTED IOWA CURRENCY. Obsolete and Nationals, especially Council Bluffs banks. Will buy or trade for. I have many obsolete northern and southern state notes, fractionals and odd denominational notes for trade. David Linberg, Bus. Dir., Mercy Hospital, 800 Mercy Dr., Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501 (65)

MISSOURI CURRENCY WANTED: Large-size Nationals, obsolete notes and bank checks from St. Louis, Maplewood, Clayton, Manchester, Luxemburg, Carondelet and St. Charles. Ronald Horstman, Rt. 2, Gerald, MO 63037 (67)

WANTED: CONNECTICUT OBSOLETE notes, scrip, checks, coins, tokens, etc. Also interested in National Currency from Windham National Bank charter #1614. Charles E. Straub, P. O. Box 14, Willimantic, CT 06226 (65)

MORMON-SCOUT-OLD newspapers-documents wanted. Large quantities only. Harry L. Strauss, Jr., Box 321, Peekskill, NY 10566 (73)

WANTED: GEORGIA OBSOLETE currency, scrip. Will pay fair prices. Especially want—city, county issues, Atlanta Bank, Bank of Athens, Ga., R.R. Banking, Bank of Fulton, Bank of Darien, Pigeon Roost Mining, Monroe R.R. Banking, Bank of Hawkinsville, La Grange Bank, Bank of Macon, Central Bank Milledgeville, Ruckersville Banking Co., Bank of St. Marys, Bank of U.S., Central R.R., Marine Bank, Cotton Planters Bank. Many other issues wanted. Please write for list. I will sell duplicates. Claud Murphy, Jr., Box 921, Decatur, GA 30031 (64)

WANTED: HAWAII AND North African notes in AU or better condition. Joe De Corte, 13917 Rosecrans Ave., Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670 (64)

KANSAS BANKNOTES WANTED: serious collector seeks National Banknotes from Kansas and interesting notes from other states. Please price and describe. C. Dale Lyon, Box 1207, Salina, KS 67401 (68)

MAKE BEST OFFER: (all circulated but crisp) Stars: \$1 B04538099*; \$5 D05165342*; \$10 B02503656*, B23587289*, B23186005*; \$100 B00344217*, L01089141*, L00475300*, B00872596*, B00896205*; also \$100 G1029-4122A (Chicago) Series of 1934, signed by Julian & Vinson. Dr. L. Boyar, P.O. Box 942, New York, NY 10023 (64)

NEW JERSEY CURRENCY wanted. Colonial, obsolete notes/sheets, scrip and checks. I have some duplicate notes for trade. John J. Merrigan, Jr., 2 Alexandria Dr., East Hanover, NJ 07936 (65)

CLEARINGHOUSE CERTIFICATES AND checks payable only through a clearinghouse wanted by collector and researcher. Have varied items for trade. Tom Sheehan, P. O. Box 14, Seattle, WA 98111 (63)

FRENCH INDO-CHINA, VIETNAM banknotes, MPC wanted. Duplicates traded. Describe and price first letter. (ANA 10 550). Mervyn H. Reynolds, P. O. Box 1355, Fort Eustis, VA 23604 (66)

WANTED NEW JERSEY large and small size National Bank Notes. Write with full description and price. Robert W. Hearn, P.O. Box 233, Hackensack, NJ 07602 (66)

WANTED: FIRST THREE volumes of Paper Money. Whole numbers 1 to 13 incl. W. H. McDonald, P.O. 704, Station "B", Willowdale, Ont. M2K 2P9 (64)

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Any and all Fractional or related material
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ANA

SPMC

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5-day return privilege. Satisfaction or an immediate cash refund. Send for our next listing of paper money, free for the asking. Includes Nationals, large-size type notes, fractional, etc.

CONTINENTALS

5/10/75	\$6 VF	\$55; \$7 VG-F	\$30
11/29/75	\$7 Almost VF		\$50
2/17/76	\$1/3 PI B VG	\$25; \$1 AU, red sig and serial not legible	\$75
	\$3 XF-AU	\$60; \$5 Fine	\$30;
	another in CU. Trim touches at R, fresh and bright		\$90; \$7 AU, choice
5/ 9/76	\$7 VF		\$85
7/22/76	\$6 AU ..	\$125; \$8 VF-XF, scarce	\$40
11/ 2/76	\$30 CU, fresh and bright, large mar- gins		\$80
2/26/77	\$30 Superb Gem. Corner sheet margins at L & T. Fantastic note		\$250
4/11/78	\$40 Contemporary Counterfeit. "Eorty" variety. Choice AU		\$350
9/26/78	\$5 G-VG	\$10; Same, CU, narrow margin at L	\$325
	\$8 F-VF		\$25
	\$30 CU	\$100; \$60 AU	\$70
1/14/79	\$2 AU	\$75; \$5 XF, stain	\$40
	\$40 CU, sheet margin at R		\$100
	\$55 CU	\$100; \$70 CU, very faint toning on one edge of rev	\$125

CONNECTICUT

6/ 7/76	2sh F-VF. Slash cancel	\$25
6/19/76	6d XF\$50; 9d CU, slash can	\$50
10/ 1/77	2d, blue Fine, slash cancel	\$20
	4d, blue VF, uncanceled	\$40
7/ 1/80	20sh. VF+. Slash cancel	\$30

DELAWARE

5/ 1/58	20sh Ben Franklin. VG, horiz fold strengthened. Reverse credits quite clear	\$90
6/ 1/59	18d AG, backed ..\$35; 10sh G+	\$70
	15sh VG ..\$95; 20sh nearly Fine	\$160
1/ 1/76	2½sh VF-XF, minor age\$35; 4sh choice AU\$65; 5sh CU Gem\$100; 6sh CU	\$90
5/ 1/77	2½sh Fine+\$45; 20sh Fine\$40; 20sh Fine+	\$45

GEORGIA

1776	\$4 Liberty Cap. XF, an exquisite note. Bright, no sign of age, sharp sigs	\$850
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MARYLAND

4/10/74	\$4 XF, crisp & fresh	\$45	
12/ 7/75	\$1/3 or \$1 in VG	\$15 each; \$4/3	
	or \$4 in G-VG	\$12 each.	
8/14/76	\$2/3 Good	\$8; Same, VG	\$16

MASSACHUSETTS

10/18/76	6d Codfish & Pillars. Paul Revere plate. VG-F, especially sharp Pine Tree reverse	\$160		
10/16/78	3d Good+. Age, repair	\$75; 8d, Fine. Reverse especially sharp. A choice Revere note	\$170	
1779	4sh Fine, some age but design strong	\$180		
	4sh+8d. XF or better. Outstanding	\$300		
5/5 /80	\$1 AU, hole cancel	\$30; \$5 VF, hole cancel ..	\$18; \$20 VF, hole cancel	\$18

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1729	4 pounds. Unsigned reprint described by Newman. AU, with small chunk out of TL margin	\$125
11/ 3/75	40sh. VF-XF. Very attractive	\$325

NEW JERSEY

4/ 8/62	3 pounds. PI B. Good, scarce	\$38
12/31/63	18d, PI A. CU, fresh	\$150
3/25/76	18d, PI C CU	\$70; 12sh, PI A
	CU	\$75
6/ 9/80	\$1 AU, irregular lower margin	\$85
1786	1sh. About Good. Vertical centerfold strengthened and area of discoloration near center. Still a Colonial of Great Rarity ..	\$150

DON. C. KELLY

BOX 85

OXFORD, OHIO 45056

513-523-3805

MORE COLONIALS FROM DCK

NEW YORK

- 4/15/58 5 pounds. VG+. High-grade note for this issue\$100
 4/ 2/59 5 pounds. VG+\$100; 10 pounds, Fine though some separation along centerfold\$115
 2/16/71 10 pounds. Fine+, a few edge splits as usual\$60
 8/25/74 4sh. First Water Works issue. F+ ..\$40
 9/ 2/75 \$10 VF. Red sig of Denning is faint. Too cheap at\$100
 3/ 5/76 \$2/3 F-VF\$60; Same, AU\$110

NORTH CAROLINA

- 12/71 10sh VF, sigs weak\$145
 4/ 2/76 \$1/4 Shark. Good. Repaired and backed \$45; \$2 Fawn G-VG, attractive\$120
 5/15/79 \$5 "Be Freedom." Nice VF\$125

PENNSYLVANIA

- 6/18/64 20sh PI A VG, Ben Franklin\$85
 Another, nearly Fine, with 3 strong sigs Neave, Stretch, Bringham\$140
 3/20/71 10sh, PI A. Vivid red & black, VG-F Collins, Shoemaker, Howell sigs\$70
 20sh, PI B. VF\$100
 10/ 1/73 50sh CU, lovely type note\$80
 3/25/76 16sh Lighthouse note. XF-AU\$110
 10/25/76 2sh CU Gem\$85
 12/ 8/75 40sh PI A. CU, one sig faint\$60
 4/10/77 3d PI C. VG\$15; 12sh VF\$25

RHODE ISLAND

- 1/15/76 20sh VG-F. Light ageing. Strong sigs of Arnold, Congdon, and Wanton. A very difficult series\$225
 5/86 Uncut Pane of 4 notes, 3, 5, 6, 10 shillings. Folded between notes, horiz fold is partially separated. Good display item\$275

VIRGINIA

- 3/ 1/81 \$100 G-VG. Edge splits & flaking of upper border. Cheap enough\$40

13 COLONY SET - PLUS - 3 CONTINENTALS

Consists of the following 16 Notes:

- Continental.** 5/10/75 \$8 Fine+
 2/17/76 \$1/3 VG
 1/14/79 \$65 VF

Connecticut 6/7/76 1sh Fine+

Delaware 1/1/76 10sh VF-XF

Georgia 1777 \$3 VF (preservative on rev)

Maryland 12/7/75 \$8 VG

Massachusetts 5/5/80 \$3 VF, hole cancel

New Hampshire 4/29/80 \$5 VG, hole cancel

New Jersey 3/25/76 1sh VF

New York 3/5/76 \$1 XF

North Carolina 8/8/78 \$10 Fine

Pennsylvania 4/25/76 40sh VF

Rhode Island 1786 2 pounds XF-AU

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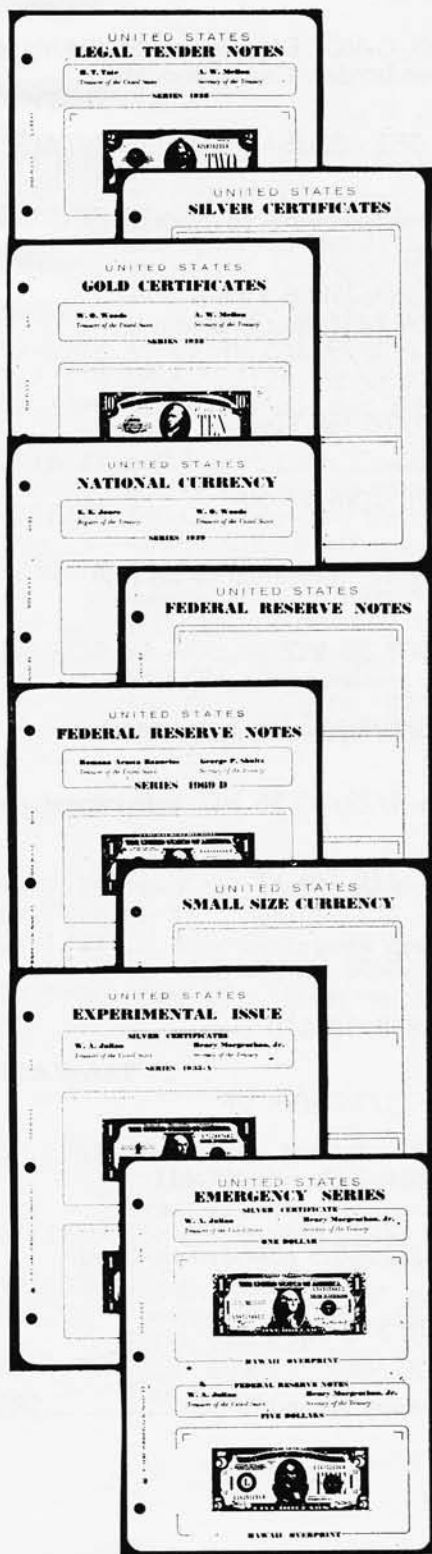


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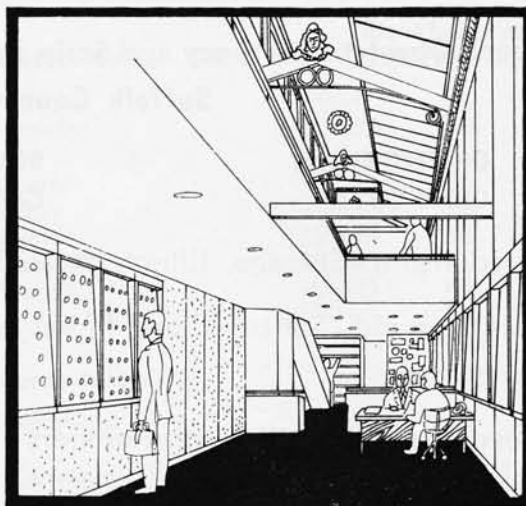
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FR 238 \$1 1923 S. C. (Blue Seal) Star D	CU	85.00
FR 756 \$2 1918 FRBN Philadelphia (Battleship) Nice	EF	90.00
FR 846 \$5 1914 FRN Boston Star A	F+	40.00

The note listed below is believed to be less than three known.

FR 652 \$20 1902 The First N.B. of Camden, Ohio M8300	VG	215.00
---	---------	--------

(Signatures have faded.)

\$10 1929 TI The First N.B. of Birmingham, Ala. 3185	VF	28.00
\$20 1929 TI The First N.B. of Miamiburg, Ohio 3878	VG+	45.00

(The above has S/N F000005A and Face Plate #1. Nice name.)

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- Charter 8686—Rhyolite, F.N.B. site of a great gold discovery, petered out in 3 years.
- Charter 9078—Goldfield, F.N.B. only one note has survived, \$5. red seal, illustrated.
- Charter 9242—Carson City, F.N.B. The bank structure is now a bingo parlor.
- Charter 9313—Ely, Ely N.B. operated for 63 years. 2 1929-35 notes illustrated.
- Charter 9452—McGill, McGill N.B. Third Ch. note and scarce \$20. Ty-2 note shown.
- Charter 9578—East Ely, Copper N.B. \$10. and \$20. third charter notes are shown.
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#3108	#3667	#3852
#3194	#3695	#3853
#3199	#3703	#3880
#3249	#3710	#3900
#3265	#3737	#3928
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#13733 Athol	#3598 Newton
#3073 Ayer	#9086 North Attleborough
#969 Beverly	#383 Northampton
#200 Boston	#1279 Northborough
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#12540 Boston	● #779 Plymouth
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#11270 Chelsea	#934 Southbridge
#14087 Chelsea	#8150 South Deerfield
#7452 Danvers	#2288 Spencer
#1274 Edgarton	● #2435 Springfield
#7957 Edgarton	● #1170 Stockbridge
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#1320 Falmouth	#688 Waltham
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S.P.M.C. #2127

SCRIP

10c Borough of Easton (Pa) mishandled proof, some damage	\$10
15c Same, each has red ovpt.	15
25c Same, beautiful vignettes on each	10
50c Same, ABN Co.	10
5c Borough of Bristol (Pa) mishandled proof	10
10c Same, same situation as Easton notes	7
50c Same, each has red ovpt. (ABN Co)	10
5c Lehigh County (Pa) no ovpt. on these	10
10c Same, (Allentown)	10
25c Honesdale, Pa. (Borough Order) ABN Co. rare	15
5c Troy & Albany Stage Co. (NY) 10/18/62 good item	15
5c, 10c, 25c, 50c Scrip—Island Pond, Vermont Gilkey & Denison, crisp	25
—c Amount not filled in—scrip, A. S. Maxwell (sp?) #1 Codman block, Temple St. Portland, Me.	8
10c F. R. Harris, opposite the post office, Portland, Me. cr. off	8
10c Hall L. Davis, Portland, Me. red ovpt.	12
5c Chadbourn & Kendall, 66 Middle St. Portland, Me.	10
10c Wm. P. Horne, Detroit, Mich. Pay at Savings Bank	15
25c G. A. Colby & Brother, Marshall, Mich. "Payable at Niles, Dawagiac, or Marshall" great item	25
5c Grondyke & Co. Eugene, Indiana 3/1/62 nice	17

WARREN HENDERSON

BOX 1358, VENICE, FLA.

U. S. Currency Advertised for the First Time!

\$5 Ty 1 Penna. Mountville N.B. Mountville	Ab F 3808	\$38.00
\$10 Ty 1 N.J. Cumberland N.B. Bridgeton	VG F 1346	\$49.00
\$10 Ty 1 N.Y. Genesee River N.B. Mount Morris	VG+ 1416	\$55.00
\$10 Ty 11 N.Y. Ilion N.B. & Trust Co. Ilion	VG F 1670	\$49.00
\$10 Ty 1 Oregon First N.B. Southern Oregon Grants Pass	F+ 3808	\$90.00
\$10 Ty 1 Penna. Mountville N.B. Mountville	F+ 3808	\$42.00
\$10 Ty 1 Penna. First N.B. Dushore	F VF 4505	\$80.00
\$10 Ty 11 Penna. Pattison N.B. Elkland	VG Small Ink 5403	\$49.00
\$10 Ty 1 Penna. First N.B. Hamden	VG 12017	\$69.00
\$10 Ty 1 Penna. Miners N.B. Shenandoah	CU 13619	\$50.00
\$20 Ty 1 Penna. First N.B. Milton	XF 253	\$49.00
\$20 Ty 1 Penna. Mount Holly N.B. Mount Holly	F+ 1356	\$59.00
\$20 Ty 1 N.Y. Merchants N.B. Dunkirk	VF 2619	\$52.00
\$20 Ty 1 W. Virginia Davis NB Piedmont Pin Hole	F VF 4088	\$69.00
\$20 Ty 1 D.C. Franklin N.B. Washington	F 10504	\$75.00
\$5 1902 Mass. Broadway N.B. Chelsea	XF 9651	\$69.00
\$20 1902 Penna. First N.B. Girardville	F VF 4422	\$75.00
Fr 16 XF-Au	\$165.00	
Fr 35 Au	\$120.00	
Fr 223 XFine-Au	\$120.00	
Fr 225 Ab XF	\$110.00	
Fr 278 VF+	\$80.00	
\$2 1928-A XF-Au	\$49.00	

\$1 Hawaii Overprint C.U. \$11.50. Several Notes Available

All notes advertised are guaranteed with a 7-day return privilege. Don't forget to watch for future listings. Many other notes in stock please send want lists.

V. H. OSWALD, JR.

SPMC #4168

ANA #R079115

P. O. BOX 304
EMMAUS, PA 18049

SMALL-SIZE

MINNESOTA NATIONAL CURRENCY

WANTED

Adrian, Nat. B. of Adrian	Madison, 1st Nat. B. #6795
#9033	Mankato, Nat. B. Commerce
Canby, 1st Nat. B. #6366	#6519
Cold Spring, 1st Nat. B.	Mapleton, 1st Nat. B. #6787
#8051	McIntosh, 1st Nat. B. #6488
Cottonwood, 1st Nat. B.	Minnesota Lake, Farmers Nat.
#6584	B. #6532
Deer River, 1st Nat. B. #9131	Osakis, 1st Nat. B. #6837
Grand Meadow, 1st Nat. B.	Park Rapids, Citizens Nat. B.
#6933	#13692
Hendricks, 1st Nat. B. #6468	Pipestone, Pipestone Nat. B.
Hendricks, Farmers Nat. B.	#10936
#9457	Sauk Center, 1st Nat. B.
Kerkhoven, 1st Nat. B.	#3155
#11365	Stewartville, 1st Nat. B.
Le Sueur, 1st Nat. B. #7199	#5330
Lanesboro, 1st Nat. B.	Wendall, 1st Nat. B. #10898
#10507	Wheaton, 1st Nat. B. #6035

State price and condition or send for my fair offer.

I have many notes in stock as well! What do you need?

JOHN R. PALM

6389 ST. JOHN'S DRIVE
EDEN PRAIRIE, MINN. 55343

MASSACHUSETTS

Large and Small-Size

NATIONAL CURRENCY

WANTED

I am looking for certain National Bank Notes from MASSACHUSETTS. Can you help? Please describe fully and state price wanted.

Also looking for unusual error notes.

Michael R. Iacono

SPMC 4639

168 SPRING ST., MEDFORD, MASS. 02155

\$ Federal Reserve Notes

	Regular Sets	Star Sets
1963	(12) \$24.95	(12) \$25.95
1963A	(12) 22.95	(12) 23.95
1963B	(5) 7.95	(4) 8.95
1969	(12) 19.95	(12) 21.95
1969A	(12) 18.95	(11) 20.95
1969B	(12) 17.95	* (11) 19.95
1969C	(10) 14.95	(9) 19.95
1969D	(12) 16.95	(11) 22.95
1974	(12) 16.95	Not Available
1963/1974—9 regular sets (99)		153.50

* No I* Wanted 69B I* 69C L*, 69D A*
Add \$2 for last two numbers match on district sets.

1974 BD, CB, EC, FC, GB, KB, LC—\$1.50
1974 F*—\$1.75 1374 B OOOOXXXX C—\$3.00

Personal checks must clear—Under \$50 add 50c. N.Y. residents add 4%—Send SASE for price list for singles and blocks.

Also selling \$1 Silver Certificates, \$2 notes, large size and fractional currency. Send your want list.

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Buying all large size and fractional U.S. Currency; small size nationals, silver certificates, legal tender and gold certificates in better grades and scarcer notes. Also CU FRN'S in selected rare blocks. Premium prices on uncut sheets and errors. Write describe and price.

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(63)

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Hundreds of Nationals, Silver Certificates,
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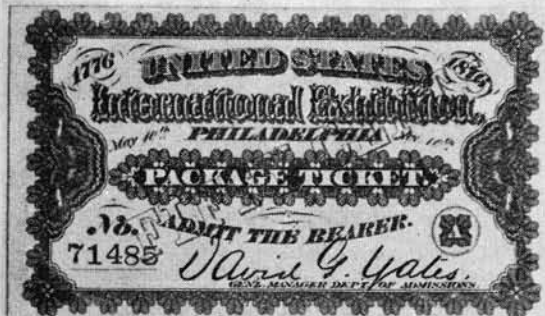
W. LAFAYETTE, IN 47906

S.P.M.C. #2907

P.M.C.M. #1177

A.N.A. LIFE MEMBER #1503

UNITED STATES
1776-1876 INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION TICKETS



Obv



Rev

\$5.00 ea. 10 for \$45.00

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P. O. BOX 66531
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90066

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**LARGE & SMALL SIZE CURRENCY
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OBSOLETE CURRENCY;
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LARGE MAIL LISTING AVAILABLE FOR
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ROBERT A. CONDO

P. O. BOX 304, DRAYTON PLAINS, MICHIGAN 48020

ANA-LN 813, SPMC-2153

SMALL SIZE

IOWA NATIONAL CURRENCY

WANTED

Blockton, 1st Nat. B. #8211	Laurens, 1st Nat. B. #4795
Bloomfield, Nat. B. of Bloomfield #9303	Linn Grove, 1st Nat. B. #7187
Burt, 1st Nat. B. #5685	Macksburg, Macksburg Nat. B. #6852
Casey, Abram Rutt Nat. B. #8099	Malvern, Malvern Nat. B. #8057
Clarence, 1st Nat. B. #7682	Monroe, Monroe Nat. B. #7357
Clearfield, 1st Nat. B. #9549	Montezuma, 1st Nat. B. #2961
Coin, 1st Nat. B. #7309	Nevada, Nevada Nat. B. #14065
Conrad, 1st Nat. B. #9447	Ottumwa, Iowa Nat. B. #1726
Davenport, 1st Nat. B. #15	Red Oak, Farmers Nat. B. #6056
Floyd, 1st Nat. B. #9821	Seymour, 1st Nat. B. #8247
Fontanelle, 1st Nat. B. #7061	Sigourney, 1st Nat. B. #1786
Fredericksburg, 1st Nat. B. #10541	Sioux City, Sioux Nat. B. #4510
Glenwood, Mills County Nat. B. #1862	Stuart, 1st Nat. B. #2721
Griswold, Griswold Nat. B. #8915	Villisca, Nodaway Valley Nat. B. #14041
Kanawha, 1st Nat. B. #9018	Williams, 1st Nat. B. #5585
Keokuk, Keokuk Nat. B. #14309	Wyoming, 1st Nat. B. #1943

WILLIAM R. HIGGINS, JR.

BOX 64, OKOBOJI, IOWA 51355

A.N.A. Life #109

S.P.M.C. #2950

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Harry wants to buy currency errors . . . large and small-size notes . . . also interested in buying Nationals—Uncut sheets . . . Black Charter No. Red Seals.

Harry is selling error notes. Please write for list or specify notes . . . a large selection of error notes available.

HARRY E. JONES

P. O. BOX 42043

CLEVELAND, OHIO 44142

WANTED

All District of Columbia Currency

A. Obsolete Notes and Scrip

B. National Bank Notes

All Small Size Currency with Low Serial Numbers

00000081, 00000082, 00000084

Julian Leidman

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(63)

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Bellevue, Ohio

WANTED BY COLLECTOR

I am still looking for National bank notes on
**THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BELLEVUE,
OHIO** Charter #2302.

I'm also interested in **FIRST NATIONAL BANK
NOTES ON FREMONT, OHIO** Charter #5 and
#2703.

Gerald C. Schwartz

270 NORTHWEST ST., BELLEVUE, OHIO 44811

NEEDED

to maintain integrity of collection

\$1.00 C.U. FRN'S

Series	Blk & Ser. # Ending	Within Serial # Range
1969B	B — 02C	B99840001C - B99999999C
	B — 00C	B99840001C - B99999999C
1969C	B — 02D	B76160001D - B79360000D
	B — 00D	B76160001D - B79360000D
1974	F — 06A	F99840001A - F99999999A
	F — 00A	F99840001A - F99999999A

Please price or state trade considerations.

JAMES E. LUND

Route 3, South Lake Cowdry
Alexandria, Minnesota 56308

OBSOLETE PRICE LISTS

2,000 notes offered for sale: Request one (or more) individual lists:

- Southern State Broken Bank Notes, Scrip
- Virginia Collection, offered individually
- Misc. States, BBN and Scrip
- List of Penna., Uncut Sheets All States, Proof Notes, College Currency, Depression Scrip, Other Related Notes, Historical Items
- Fractional Currency
- Confederate Currency

Enclose 10c SASE. Please describe in detail what notes are of interest, which states you collect.

DONALD E. EMBURY SPMC 3791

P. O. BOX 61, WILMINGTON, CA 90744

Collector/Dealer Since 1935

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**Large-Size Wisconsin
National Bank Notes**



Universal Numismatics Corp.

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If you have any, I probably will buy it, especially if it is CU or Rare. I also need books and other materials dealing with

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Send your material or a list and asking price to:

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Interesting. Unusual.

50 different stock certificates including railroads only \$39.50.

100 different old checks—nice selection \$29.50.

Collections, Accumulations Wanted.

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SPRINGFIELD, VA 22150

(65)

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Write today for my free price list of U.S. obsoletes.

Wanted: Conn. material, checks, notes, etc.

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CHARLES E. STRAUB

P. O. BOX 14, WILLIMANTIC, CT. 06226

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**FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
IN PERFECT CONDITION**

No creases, pinholes, fading, etc.

Send your best by registered mail only.

To

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c/o Light & Rubin, Inc.

488 Madison Ave.

New York, NY 10022

TOP REFERENCES

(63)

TYPE NOTES - MAIL BID SALE

Closing: July 1, 1976

An excellent grouping of type notes is offered. Most are pre-1900 series. The usual mail bid rules apply. Each note is sold to the highest bidder; price is determined as a small increment over the second highest bid. Prices in parenthesis () are estimates only. You may bid higher or lower . . . bid what the note is worth to you. F- numbers refer to Friedberg Catalog numbers on all notes.

These notes are conservatively graded. I am happy to say that of all the notes I have sold through ads in **Paper Money**, not a single one has yet been returned due to faults with my grading. Your satisfaction is guaranteed.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES

LOT

1. \$1 1862 F16; Bright XF, Well-centered(175)
2. \$2 1862 F41; Bright XF. Two small areas of stamp hinge removed from back(210)
3. \$5 1862 F63; VF or better. Paper shows some ageing(125)
4. \$1 1874 F19; VF+, nice copy of a scarce note(95)
5. \$1 1875 F26; UNC, deep blue tint on reverse(140)
6. \$1 1878 F27; better than VF overall(100)
7. \$2 1878 F48; NEW and bright, close at top but not cut into design(290)
8. \$2 1880 F50; bright crisp UNC but top edge lightly frayed(105)
9. \$2 1880 F53; VF, even wear and no heavy folds. Very scarce variety(300)
10. \$5 1875 F67; bright well-centered UNC, faint signs of aging. Very scarce Woodchopper, Series "B"(350)
11. \$5 1880 F74; Bright UNC but note has two soft corners(220)
12. \$5 1880 F80; UNC in appearance but has 2 or 3 closed pinholes(110)
13. \$5 1907 F90; Bright CU(60)
14. \$10 1880 F107; Nice AU. Scarcest \$10 of this series. Companion to Lot 9 with large red spiked seal(390)
15. \$20 1878 F129; Nice AU. Note has small tear in left margin which does not enter the design. Scarcest of this type except for the 1869 note(625)

SILVER AND GOLD CERTIFICATES

16. \$1 1886 F219; Bright VF-XF(140)
17. \$2 1891 F245; Overall VF+. This is scarce Windom note(300)
18. \$2 1896 F245; Educational Note. Well-centered, appeared UNC but has trace of one loose vertical fold(625)
19. \$5 1896 F269; VF-XF, has three loose vertical folds(550)
20. \$10 1891 F299; VG-F, even wear. This is a nice type note at low cost(70)
21. \$5 1890 F359; Grading it XF but left corners are soft (slightly rounded)(475)
22. \$10 1890 F366; easily VF but for several pinholes(320)
23. \$10 1922 F1173; nice AU(95)

NATIONAL BANK NOTES

(Most current offerings are predominantly the 1902 and 1929 issues. Here is a nice grouping including many of the pre-1900 notes)

24. \$1 Orig F380; VF Third NB of Pittsburgh Well-centered, strong pen sigs. Bank Serial #191(200)

25. \$1 Orig F380; VF- First NB of Worcester, MA. Close trim, good sigs. Bank Serial #111(140)
26. \$5 1875 F404; Face AU, reverse shows slight soil at top. Greene County NB of Carrollton, IL. Good pen sigs.(320)
27. \$5 1875 F404; VF face/F reverse. First NB of Rondout, NY. V. Pres. sig.(175)
28. \$10 1875 F416; VF, no folds, reverse exceptionally bright. Merchants NB of New Haven, CT(300)
29. \$5 BB F466; AU, Second NB of Springfield, MA. Well-centered and bright(160)
30. \$5 BB F469; AU, National City Bank of New York. Bright as new(140)
31. \$5 BB F471; about Fine, First NB of San Francisco. Well-circulated but no heavy creases(90)
32. \$5 BB F474; VF+ First NB of Attleboro, MA. Bright as new but has 3 vertical folds(130)
33. \$10 BB F480; About XF, Girard NB of Philadelphia(150)
34. \$10 BB F487; AU, Marine NB of Pittsburgh. Looks new but trace of fold may be seen on the reverse(220)
35. \$10 1882-08 F545; VF+ National Shawmut Bank of Boston, MA(150)
36. \$10 1902 Redseal F621; VF-XF Mellon NB of Pittsburgh. Sig. plus AUTOGRAPH of A. W. Mellon(150)
37. \$5 1902 ND F598; VF Machinists NB of Taunton, MA(30)
38. \$10 1902 ND F624; VF+ First NB of Minneapolis. Bright and clean(55)
39. \$20 1902 ND F652; VF Anglo and LP NB of San Francisco. Close at top(75)

SMALL SIZE NOTES

1929 Nationals

40. \$10 Ty 1 Penna #2864 F+ GAP NB & TC of Gap, PA(45)
41. \$10 Ty 2 Penna #5444 F+ First NB of BATH, PA(35)
42. \$10 Ty 1 NY #2370 VF-XF Chase NB of New York(18)
43. \$10 Ty 1 NY #13260 About VF National Safety Bank and TC of New York City(20)
44. \$20 Ty 1 Alabama #13097 VF-XF Merchants NB of Mobile, AL(45)
45. \$20 Ty 1 Penna #2483 About VF Watsontown NB of Watsontown, PA signed by J.K. Watson at Pres (1)(65)
46. \$20 Ty 1 Penna #4546 VF, Merchants NB of Shenandoah Ser. B000018A(45)
47. \$20 Ty 1 Penna #2293 Fine NB of Slatington Ser. F000089A (50)

Gold Certificate

48. \$100 1928 F2405; Very Fine(145)

All bids will be received by mail only. Please do not telephone to ask about status of bidding on the notes. No unlimited bids will be accepted. Successful bidders will be notified and invoiced within a few days of the closing. Registry fees and postage will be paid by me, but invoices must be paid before notes are shipped. List of prices realized will be sent to all bidders who request one.

SPMC #3240

WILLIAM P. KOSTER

ANA #70083

8005 SOUTH CLIPPINGER DRIVE, CINCINNATI, OH 45243

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Office: 513/271-5100

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J. ROY PENNELL, JR.

SPMC #8

ANA #11304

P. O. BOX 858

ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29621



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*To Our Bidders and Consignors
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Supply of catalogs sold out! Prices Realized \$1.

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Most of the consignors in our April Sale were repeaters. There must be a reason. We can't boast of 200 sales, 100 sales, or even 50, but we can be proud of the enviable reputation gained in our NINE sales, of being fair to our bidders and consignors.

IF YOU HAVE CHOICE PAPER CURRENCY, SINGLES OR A COMPLETE COLLECTION WHICH YOU ARE CONSIDERING SELLING, DO IT NOW! SEND YOUR NOTES REGISTERED WITH A COMPLETE LIST USING FRIEDBERG OR DONLON NUMBERS.

Or if you prefer, send the list only for terms of sale.

Your Net Returns will be greater in the Mail Bid Sale, but your collection will be purchased outright, at best possible price for resale, if you want fast action.

In answer to many requests, sorry we have no price lists. SASE appreciated with inquiries.

Donlon's cat. U.S. Large Size Paper Money \$3.50 ppd.

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